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ABSTRACT

This report profiles the 2000 status of and changes (since 1990) in rates of health and health-related measures for racially and culturally diverse populations living in the 100 largest U.S. cities and their suburbs. Data came from the U.S. Census Bureau and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to identify patterns in race/ethnicity, foreign born status, language use, poverty, income, low birth weight, teen births, prenatal care, and tuberculosis. Results found varying degrees of progress among Blacks, Whites, Hispanics, and Asians. The most consistent and, in many cases, strongest improvements occurred among non-Hispanic Blacks in cities and suburbs. Hispanics experienced more modest, and on some indicators, negligible progress. Changes among Asian populations generally tracked with those for non-Hispanic Whites, who made modest improvements during the 1990s. Rates of increase in low birth weight for both city and suburban Whites were the largest among all four racial/ethnic groups. Despite progress among Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians, significant racial and ethnic disparities with Whites persisted for most measures. The analysis confirmed that although suburban rates overall on social and health indicators tended to be better than city rates overall and within each ethnic group, on several indicators, differences were narrowing. The research methodology is appended. (Contains 43 endnotes.) (SM)

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Dynamics of Race, Culture and Key Indicators of Health In the Nation's 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs

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February 2003

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The Social and Health Landscape of Urban and Suburban America Report Series

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About the *Social and Health Landscape of Urban and Suburban America* Reports

This issue brief is the second in a series of five reports using national sources of information—the U.S. Census Bureau, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and others—to document the social and health improvements and challenges occurring in the nation's 100 largest cities and their suburbs. The first report documented the progress of cities and suburbs in meeting Healthy People 2000 and 2010 goals for seven health measures. Future reports will address public assistance and child health; the concentration of poverty in cities and suburbs and its association with health and illness; and the current status of and recent changes in city and suburban health care systems. Each completed report, as well as supplemental tables on individual cities and suburbs, is available on our website: www.downstate.edu/healthdata. After publication of the final report, the website will feature a profile of each city and its suburbs covering all of the topics presented in the previous reports, including race/ethnicity and language, poverty, crime, and a variety of disease, health, and health care measures.

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Executive Summary

The increase in racially and ethnically diverse populations has driven the growth of cities and suburbs in the United States at the end of the twentieth century. This dynamic has intensified the concerns of health professionals about the sizable and persistent disparities in the health of these diverse populations compared to non-Hispanic whites, and about the capacity of local social and health institutions to address the needs of all of their residents. These population trends also raise questions about the extent to which the nation's major cities and their suburbs share common challenges as they strive to reduce health disparities.

This report profiles the 2000 status of and changes since 1990 in rates of health and health-related measures for racially and culturally diverse populations living in the nation's 100 largest cities and their suburbs. Data were drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to identify patterns in race/ethnicity, foreign-born status, language use, poverty, income, low birth weight, teen births, prenatal care, and tuberculosis.

Report Highlights

For the measures examined, we found varying degrees of progress among the four major racial/ethnic groups. The most consistent and, in many cases, strongest improvements occurred among non-Hispanic black residents in cities and suburbs. Hispanics experienced more modest and, on some indicators, negligible progress. Changes among Asian populations generally tracked with those for non-Hispanic whites who, overall, made modest improvements during the 1990s. One notable exception was low birth weight: rates of increase for both city and suburban whites were the largest among all four racial/ethnic groups.

Despite the progress made among blacks, Hispanics, and Asians, significant racial and ethnic disparities with whites persist for most measures we examined. Finally, the analysis confirms that although suburban rates on social and health indicators tend to be better than city rates overall and within each racial/ethnic group, on several indicators their differences are narrowing.

Key Findings

Populations by Race/Ethnicity

The growth in racial and ethnic diversity during the 1990s extended into cities and suburbs in all regions of the country. On average, non-Hispanic whites are now barely a majority of the total population in the 100 largest cities (51%) and make up less than three-quarters (74%) of suburban populations. The largest increases in Hispanic populations occurred in the Midwest, where cities saw a 95 percent increase and their suburbs a 52 percent increase in the portion of population that is Hispanic. Hispanics are the leading minority group in the suburbs, on average, whereas blacks are the leading minority group in the cities.

Foreign-Born Populations

Both cities and suburbs are witnessing expansive growth in foreign-born residents. The nation's 100 largest cities and suburbs experienced identical increases—nearly 41 percent between 1990 and 2000—in the proportion of population that is foreign-born. More than 13 percent of city populations and nearly 10 percent of suburban populations,

on average, are foreign-born. In the West, more than one in five city residents and nearly one in six suburban residents is foreign-born. Growth was strongest in cities and suburbs of the Midwest (74% and 55%) and South (48% for both cities and suburbs).

Language Spoken at Home

The population age five and older that speaks a language other than English at home has grown to represent substantial portions of city and suburban residents. Both cities and their suburbs saw similar increases in their rates of non-English speakers (29% and 28% respectively) between 1990 and 2000. More than one-fifth of city residents (22%) and almost one-sixth of suburban residents (16%), on average, speak a language other than English at home.

Poverty

Improvements during the 1990s in reducing relatively high rates of poverty among racially and ethnically diverse populations in the nation's largest cities and suburbs were mixed, and substantial gaps remain between whites and other racial/ethnic groups. By far, urban and suburban blacks and Hispanics continue to have the highest poverty rates, with urban and suburban rates more than twice the respective white rates. However, while blacks experienced strong declines in poverty in both cities and suburbs (13% and 20% respectively), the decline in poverty rates for city and suburban Hispanics was minimal (2% and 1%). Whites, who consistently have the lowest poverty rates, saw no change in city rates and a modest decline in the suburbs.

Per Capita Income

Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians continue to trail whites in urban and suburban per capita income by substantial margins, but over the 1990s, urban and suburban black and Asian residents experienced dramatic increases in per capita income, while urban Hispanics saw a drop in per capita income and negligible gains in the suburbs. The 20 percent average increase in per capita income for city blacks and the 23 percent increase for suburban blacks meant that, by 1999, black per capita income exceeded Hispanic averages for both cities and suburbs, on average. Nonetheless, per capita income for city blacks is 55 percent of city whites'; for city Hispanics, average per capita income is just under half that of whites.

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight (LBW) rates rose faster in the suburbs than in the cities between 1990 and 2000, with non-Hispanic white and Asian mothers having the largest percent increases and non-Hispanic blacks showing the best improvement. Suburban white mothers experienced the largest increase in low birth weight rates—17 percent—between 1990 and 2000, on average. The LBW rate of increase for urban white mothers was 12 percent, followed by city and suburban Asian increases (both 10%). The high increases in rates among white mothers, combined with the comparatively lower historical rates and smaller increases among Hispanics, meant that by 2000, Hispanic LBW rates were on par with whites in both cities and suburbs, on average. Urban black mothers were the only group to experience a decrease in LBW rates (4%), while suburban black mothers saw no change in rates. Nonetheless, their city and suburban rates remain nearly double the rates for their white counterparts, on average. Low birth weight rates within racial/ethnic groups generally vary little between cities and suburbs.

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Teen Births

The percent of births to teens (under age 20) dropped across all four racial/ethnic groups between 1990 and 2000, with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white mothers showing the greatest improvements in cities, and black and Asian mothers making the most progress in the suburbs. By 2000 the percent of births to teens had dropped 14 percent for whites and blacks in cities, on average, and declined 13 percent for suburban Asians. However, the percent of births to teens among city blacks (21%) and Hispanics (17%) continues to be two to three times that for city whites (8%) and Asians (6%). Rates are lower in the suburbs for each racial/ethnic group. Suburban Asians have the lowest percent of births to teens at just under 4 percent—a rate that is half that of suburban whites.

Early Prenatal Care

The percent of mothers receiving early prenatal care (in the first trimester) increased for all four racial/ethnic groups in both cities and suburbs between 1990 and 2000, with city and suburban non-Hispanic blacks showing the greatest improvement. Overall urban and suburban increases in early prenatal care rates were 10 percent and 6 percent respectively, with 81 percent of city mothers and 86 percent of suburban mothers receiving early prenatal care in 2000. The percent of city blacks getting early prenatal care rose 20 percent; for suburban blacks, the increase was 15 percent. By 2000, in both cities and suburbs, blacks had surpassed Hispanics in the rate of receiving early prenatal care. Black mothers, however, still lag significantly behind whites in the receipt of early prenatal care in both cities (74% v. 88%) and suburbs (77% v. 90%), as do Hispanic mothers.

Tuberculosis

Metropolitan foreign-born tuberculosis (TB) rates are on the rise even as rates for all racial/ethnic groups declined between 1996 and 2000. The Asian TB rate remains significantly higher than rates for all other groups. By 2000 the average foreign-born TB rate for the metropolitan areas of the 100 largest cities was 26 per 100,000 population, compared to 6.4 per 100,000 for metropolitan areas overall. The greatest decreases in TB rates occurred among non-Hispanic whites (36%) and non-Hispanic blacks (20%). However, at almost 30 cases per 100,000 population in 2000, the Asian TB rate is 15 times greater than the rate for metropolitan whites (2 per 100,000) and more than double the rate for metropolitan blacks (14).

Conclusions

The upturn in the economy during the latter half of the1990s, demographic shifts, and successes in public programs may all have contributed to improvements in health and health-related measures among diverse populations. At the same time, our results clearly show inconsistencies in progress across racial/ethnic groups and highlight the glaring disparities that remain. In more difficult economic times, communities striving to maintain or improve upon modest progress in reducing disparities may benefit from the experiences of more successful communities. Cities and suburbs that increasingly share common challenges in serving a more diverse society may also find value in collaborating on solutions that could be mutually beneficial.

Introduction

Urban America continues to witness a marked growth in its racial and ethnic diversity, echoing the country's inception as an immigrant society. This expansion, historically associated with a limited number of cities, now reaches into virtually all areas of the country. The pluralism of cities such as Miami, New York, and Los Angeles has come to characterize many other urban and suburban areas as well, rendering use of the term minority confusing at best.

As these racially and ethnically diverse populations have grown, attention to their health has intensified. A 2002 report by the Institute of Medicine, *Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care*, documented entrenched health disparities.[1] During the 1990s many federal, state, and local governments undertook initiatives to reach these frequently underserved populations. At the same time, demographic changes affected new areas that needed to adjust their health care priorities.

This second in a series of reports on the social and health improvements and challenges of the nation's 100 largest cities and their suburbs uses U.S. Census Bureau and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data to profile the status and changes in key indicators of health and well being by race/ethnicity. Specifically, it documents urban and suburban population concentrations and shifts; poverty and income; maternal/infant health (low birth weight, births to teens, early prenatal care); and trends in a key public health concern, tuberculosis (for the overall metropolitan areas). The presentation of information emphasizes racial/ethnic health and health-related status and changes by comparing them along three major dimensions: between cities and suburbs; at a recent point in time (1999 or 2000) and over time (since 1989 or 1990 and since 1996 for tuberculosis); and, for the census data, by the four major regions of the U.S.

These indicators have been longstanding areas of concern in studies of diverse populations. As such, they offer guidance on progress in reducing disparities. Maternal and infant health measures have received great attention because they have major implications for the current and future health of communities. Measures of infectious disease such as tuberculosis continue to represent important targets for intervention. To date, however, no investigation has charted the growth in the diversity of the nation's largest urban and suburban areas as related to these key indicators of health, especially in the context of poverty and income.

The focus on cities and their suburbs also provides an opportunity to determine how close or far apart these areas are on racial and ethnic disparities by these measures. At the same time, we are limited in our review by the availability of reliable data from national sources and, as such, cannot report on a comprehensive set of health indicators. An additional important limitation is the inability to present more detailed racial/ethnic data by subpopulations for cities and suburbs that take into account differences occurring within each of the racial/ethnic categories we report on. Nonetheless, we believe that documentation and discussion of the measures we have included will not only assist national, state, and community leaders in understanding the relationship between racial/ethnic diversity and key indicators of health, but will offer insights into national health patterns. Our report can supplement local data in helping leaders apply or adjust scarce public and/or private investments in hospitals, clinics, community health centers, schools, social services, and community-based service organizations. Finally, these data are intended to serve as benchmarks, showing both ongoing challenges and improvements. Identifying communities that have made progress may help other cities and suburbs as they work to coordinate resources to meet the needs of their increasingly diverse populations.

Methodology

We present demographic, socioeconomic, and health indicators for the nation's 100 largest cities and their greater metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) excluding the city (which we refer to as "suburbs" or "suburban areas"), as defined by the 2000 census.[2] Where some of the 100 largest cities are part of the same MSA, the city data were combined to create a single urban area that could be compared to its surrounding suburban area. For example, data for Denver and Aurora, CO, were collapsed into a single Denver/Aurora city entity. In total, the 100 largest cities make up a group of 82 city entities with distinct metropolitan areas. (See Table 1 for a list of cities, by region.)

The counties that make up a particular MSA may change after each decennial census. To keep comparisons across years unaffected by boundary changes, the same set of counties defining an MSA in 2000 was used in constructing all MSA-related variables for all years. The maternal/infant health measures are the exception, as described in the Appendix. Suburban rates represent the sum of the data from all of the counties within an MSA less the data from the city(ies) divided by the sum of the appropriate population data for those counties less the population data from the city(ies). For Anchorage, the city and MSA boundaries are identical, so that only city data are reported, leading to a total reporting on 81 suburban areas.

We report on the following demographic indicators based on U.S. Census Bureau data: race/ethnicity, foreign-born status, language spoken at home, poverty, and per capita income for cities and suburbs overall and by region of the country. Poverty and per capita income statistics are also presented for cities and suburbs by race/ethnicity. We also include three maternal/infant health indicators for cities and suburbs overall and by race/ethnicity, based on data from the CDC's National Center for Health Statistics. Tuberculosis data are presented for the metropolitan areas of the 100 largest cities by race/ethnicity and foreign-born status since these data were not available for cities from the CDC.

The major categories used for race/ethnicity are non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and Asian. There are variations in these categories, however. For the population data, Hispanics are also excluded from the Asian race category. For poverty and per capita income, the categories are white, black, Hispanic, and Asian.

All of the average rates presented for cities and suburbs are the unweighted means of individual city or suburban (or metropolitan) rates. The percent changes reported refer to the percent change in the average rate for a set of cities or suburbs, rather than an average of each cities' or suburbs' percent change.

The Appendix provides definitions of each of the demographic and health indicators and further explanation about the race/ethnicity categories used for poverty and per capita income.

Dynamics in Race and Culture

We present data in this section for the year 2000 and for percent changes between 1990 and 2000.

Populations by Race/Ethnicity

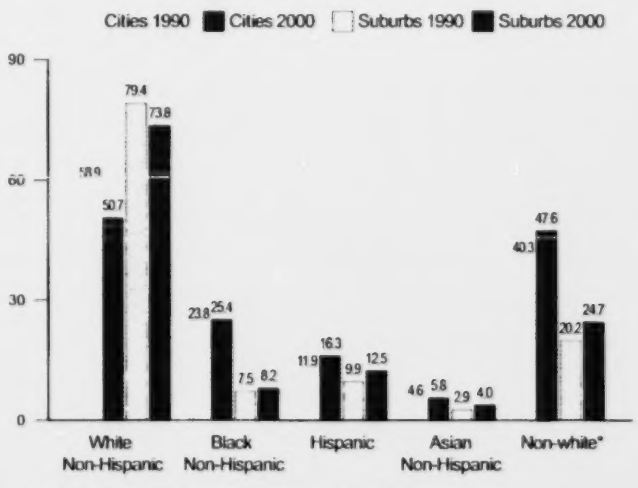
- Non-Hispanic whites are barely a majority of city populations (51%), with all four regions experiencing significant declines in this group's proportion of city and suburban population. Less than three-quarters (74%) of suburban populations are non-Hispanic white.
- Cities in the Midwest witnessed a 95 percent increase in the proportion of the population that is Hispanic, and their suburbs saw a 52 percent increase between 1990 and 2000. Overall, Hispanics are the leading minority group in the suburbs.

The nation as a whole grew 13 percent, to more than 281 million people between 1990 and 2000. During this period the nation became more racially and ethnically diverse. Non-Hispanic whites make up 69 percent of the U.S. population, down from just over 75 percent in 1990. Hispanics make up 12.5 percent of the population, up from 9 percent in 1990, and Asians constitute nearly 4 percent, compared to just under 3 percent in 1990. Non-Hispanic blacks, as a traditional minority group rather than a burgeoning immigrant group, saw a slight increase in population nationally to 12.1 percent from 11.7 percent.

The growing racial/ethnic diversity of the U.S. is even more dramatic in the nation's 100 largest cities and suburbs. While cities continue to lead their suburbs in population diversity, suburbs are catching up. Whites make up, on average, barely half the population of these largest cities, and less than three-quarters of their suburban populations, down from almost 60 percent and 80 percent, respectively, in 1990. The Brookings Institution's analysis of the 102 largest metropolitan areas found that minorities are responsible for the bulk of suburban population gains in most of these metropolitan areas.[3]

The Census Bureau recently reported that as of July, 2001, the number of Hispanics in the U.S. has surpassed the number of blacks.[4] On average, blacks remain the leading minority group in cities, but Hispanics are the leading minority group in the suburbs. Blacks make up one-quarter of the population, on average, in cities, but only 8 percent in the suburbs, with somewhat similar growth rates over the last decade (7% in cities and 10% in the suburbs). One of six city residents is Hispanic, and that population grew the most of any racial/ethnic group since 1990 (37%). Asians had the largest increase in suburban populations, with their proportion increasing 41 percent, on average, between 1990 and 2000. (See Chart 1.)

Chart 1
Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity



* Includes Black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and Asian, non-Hispanic.
Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Regional trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. The racial/ethnic composition of the 100 largest cities and their suburbs varies significantly by region. In the Northeast and South, non-Hispanic whites make up

less than half of city populations, on average, while non-Hispanic blacks make up more than one-third. In the West, the proportion of city population that is black is only about 8 percent, on average, a drop of nearly 4 percent from 1990 to 2000. (See Table 2).

Suburbs in the Midwest and West have the smallest proportions of population that are black (4%). Yet in the West the ratio of the percentage of city to suburban blacks is two to one. In the Midwest, that ratio is seven to one, highlighting the extreme racial separation between cities and suburbs in the metropolitan areas of the Midwest. The city to suburban black population ratio in the South is about three to one and in the Northeast, five to one.

Cities and suburbs in the West have the largest proportion of Hispanic (24% and 22% respectively) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (13% and 10%). In the other regions, non-Hispanic Asians make up three percent or less of suburban populations. The cities and suburbs of the Midwest experienced the largest percent increases between 1990 and 2000 in the proportions of their population that are Hispanic (95% and 52% respectively) and Asian (61% and 74%).

City and suburban highlights. Among the nation's 100 largest cities, Spokane, WA, has the greatest proportion of non-Hispanic whites (89%) and Miami/Hialeah has the smallest (11%). The largest 1990 to 2000 drop in the percentage of population that is white occurred in Detroit (47%). Only Washington, D.C., and Atlanta saw increases in the proportion of their white populations. The suburban area with the largest proportion of population that is white is Lincoln, NE (97%), and the area with the smallest proportion is El Paso, TX (11%).[5]

The city of Detroit has the highest percentage of population that is non-Hispanic black (82%), and Santa Ana/Anaheim, CA, the lowest (2%). Between 1990 and 2000, Honolulu experienced the largest increase in the portion of population that is black (125%), and 25 cities had a decrease in their black population rate, with San Francisco experiencing the largest (26%). Norfolk/ Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA, has the largest black suburban population rate (35%).

El Paso has the largest Hispanic population rate (77%) and Akron, OH, the smallest (1%). All three North Carolina cities included in the 100 largest had increases in the percent of population that is Hispanic that were greater than 450 percent, Raleigh's increase being the greatest (493%). Only New Orleans had a decrease in its Hispanic population rate (4%). Greensboro, Charlotte, and Raleigh, NC, also had the top three suburban increases in the proportion of population that is Hispanic (588%, 451%, and 376% respectively).

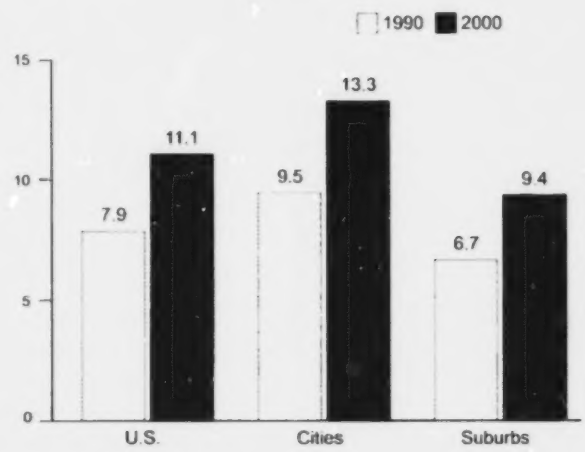
The city with the largest non-Hispanic Asian population rate is Honolulu (64%), followed by San Francisco (32%), and San Jose (27%). Their suburban areas also have the highest Asian rates. From 1990 to 2000, the city of Atlanta experienced the greatest increase in the portion of population that is Asian (142%).

Foreign-Born Populations

- The nation's 100 largest cities and suburbs experienced identical increases—nearly 41 percent between 1990 and 2000—in the proportion of population that is foreign-born. More than 13 percent of city populations and nearly 10 percent of suburban populations, on average, are foreign-born.
- While the West and Northeast have the highest rates of foreign-born populations, growth was strongest in cities and suburbs of the Midwest (74% and 55%) and South (48% for both cities and suburbs).

Immigration is a major force behind the nation's overall population growth. The nation's 13 percent population growth was fueled by the nearly 41 percent growth in the rate of the nation's foreign-born population, from 8 percent in 1990 to 11 percent in 2000. The rate of foreign-born growth was identical in the cities and suburbs, also nearly 41%. This increase was four times the average city rate of population growth and double the suburban rate. On average, the percent of the foreign-born population in the 100 largest cities is about 13 percent, and just over 9 percent in their suburbs. (See Chart 2.)

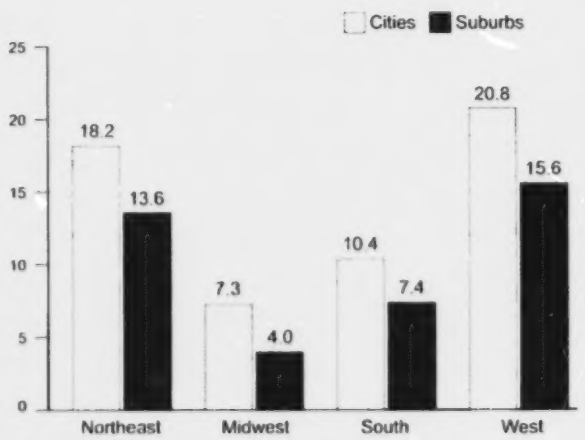
Chart 2
Percent of Population that is Foreign-born



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Regional trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. In the West, more than one of five city residents, on average, is foreign-born, as are nearly 16 percent of suburban residents, the highest averages of any region. Cities and suburbs in the Northeast have the second largest percentage of the population that is foreign-born, but both experienced the smallest regional growth in immigrant populations, on average. Cities and suburbs in the Midwest still have the lowest percentages of population that are foreign-born, but they had the highest average increase in foreign-born population rates (74% and 55%) over the 1990s. Immigrants make up more than 7 percent of the population of the largest cities in the Midwest, up from just over 4 percent in 1990. (See Chart 3 and Table 2).

Chart 3
Percent of 2000 Population that is Foreign-born, by Region



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 2000.

City and suburban highlights. Miami/Hialeah, a Hispanic-majority area, has the highest city and suburban foreign-born population rates (63% and 46% respectively). Ten of the top twenty cities and suburbs with the highest foreign-born population rates are located in California. Chicago is the only city in the Midwest in that top-twenty list, with a city rate of 22 percent and a suburban rate of 15 percent.

While the highest foreign-born population rates are concentrated in California, Texas, and northeastern metropolitan areas, the greatest rates of growth from 1990 to 2000 occurred in the South and Midwest, with

all top 20 cities and top 12 suburbs experiencing triple-digit increases. Augusta, GA, experienced the largest foreign-born growth rate—766 percent—from 0.4 percent to 3.4 percent. Greensboro, NC, Memphis, Charlotte, and Nashville also had some of the highest rate increases in the South. Their suburbs (with the exception of those of Memphis) were in the top 20 for foreign-born population growth as well. The cities of Grand Rapids, MI, and Des Moines, IA, had the highest rates of increase in immigrant population growth of cities in the Midwest (167% and 151% respectively). Foreign-born residents make up nearly 11 percent of the population of Grand Rapids and 8 percent of Des Moines' population. (See Table 6.)

Language Spoken at Home

- More than one of five city residents and nearly one-sixth of suburban residents now speaks a language other than English at home.
- On average, nearly one-third of city residents and more than one-quarter of suburban residents in the West now speak a language other than English at home. Cities and suburbs in the Midwest accounted for the greatest growth in the diversity of language spoken at home during the 1990s (48% and 35% respectively).

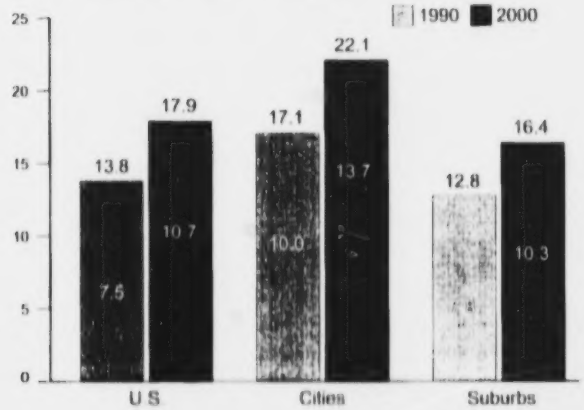
As the foreign-born population rises, so does the number of people whose native language is not English. The increase in language diversity and lack of familiarity with English has implications for health, education, and social services agencies, particularly in the urban and suburban areas that have seen dramatic growth in non-native English speakers in the 1990s.

The U.S. Census survey asks a sample of residents age five and older about the language they speak at home. The percent of the population that speaks a language other than English at home is higher than the percent of foreign-born, most likely because immigrants' children, who are automatically designated citizens, may speak their parents' native language at home.

Chart 4

Percent of Population Age 5 and Over Whose Language Spoken at Home is Other than English

(% with Spanish as home language inside bars)



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000

Nationally the percent of the population age five and older that speaks any language other than English at home rose nearly 30 percent between 1990 and 2000, from just under 14 percent to almost 18 percent. The percent of the population that speaks Spanish at home rose even faster—43 percent—to nearly 11 percent of the U.S. population. The census also surveys how well these individuals speak English. In 1990, 6 percent of the U.S. population five and over had a limited ability to speak English ("not very well" or "not at all"). This rate grew to 8 percent by 2000.

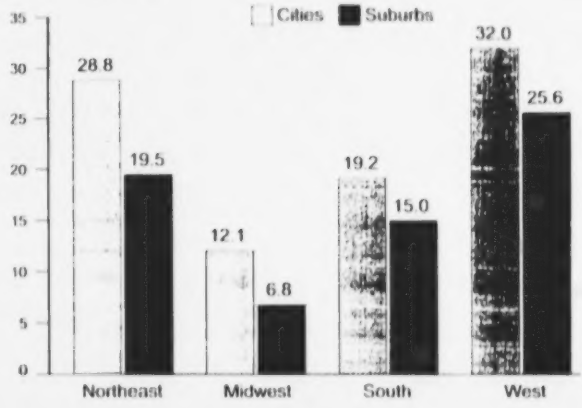
As is the case with the foreign-born statistics, cities have a larger portion of residents who speak a language other than English at home than do their suburbs, on average. More than one of five residents of the 100 largest cities speak a language other than English at home. The same is true for about one of six suburban residents. Both cities and their suburbs, however, saw similar increases in their rates of non-English speakers (29% and 28% respectively). Increases in the percent of the population speaking Spanish at home were even greater (37% for cities and 33% for suburbs). (See Chart 4 and Table 3.)

Regional trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. Following the foreign-born population trends, cities and suburbs in the West and Northeast had the highest portion of population speaking a language other than English at home in both 1990 and 2000, while cities and suburbs in the Midwest had the lowest rates, on average, but witnessed the largest growth over that period (48% and 35% respectively). (See Chart 5.)

Nearly one-third of city residents and more than one-quarter of suburban residents in the West now speak a language other than English at home, as do nearly one of three city residents and one of five suburban residents in the Northeast. In the South, the percent of population speaking a language other than English at home grew by more than one-quarter for both cities and suburbs during the 1990s. Nearly one of five city residents and more than one of seven suburban residents in the South, on average, now speak a language other than English at home.

Chart 5

Percent of 2000 Population Age 5 and Over Whose Language Spoken at Home is Other Than English, by Region



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 2000

City and suburban highlights. Miami/Hialeah leads the nation's 100 largest cities with the highest percent of its population age five and over that speaks a language other than English at home (82%); its suburbs rank second highest, after El Paso's. Thirty-seven percent of Miami/Hialeah's city population reports not speaking English well or at all.[6] The rest of the city and suburban leaders are concentrated primarily in California and Texas. More than two-thirds (67%) of the Santa Ana/Anaheim, CA, population speak a language other than English at home, with one-quarter of its population not speaking English well or at all. The only city or suburban area from the Midwest in the top 20 is Chicago, with more than one-third (36%) of city residents and more than one-fifth (22%) of suburban residents speaking a language other than English at home. (See Table 6.)

Poverty and Per Capita Income

We present data in this section for the year 1989 and for percent changes between 1989 and 1999.

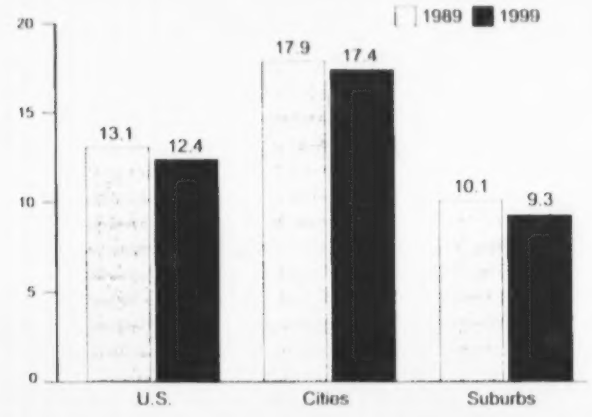
Poverty Rates

- Blacks experienced strong decreases in city (13%) and suburban (20%) poverty rates between 1989 and 1999, although they continue to have the highest rates of the four major racial/ethnic groups.
- Urban whites were the only group not to show a decrease in poverty rates between 1989 and 1999, while urban Hispanics showed only a modest decrease (2%). Hispanics showed the smallest decrease in suburban poverty rates—less than one percent—of the four racial/ethnic groups.

Poverty is associated with nearly all of society's most troubling conditions. From substandard housing and homelessness to disease, disability, and poor childbirth outcomes, from lack of education and low skill levels to violent crime—all are highly associated with poverty, which for a family of three in 1999 is $13,290. Poverty rates provide a general reading of a community's socioeconomic distress and well-being.

Chart 6

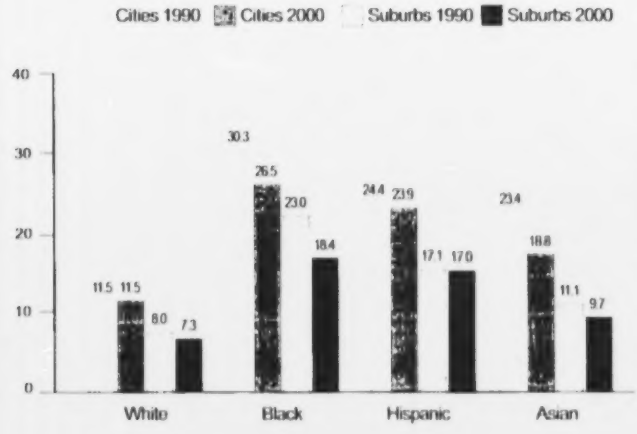
Percent of Population Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level ($13,290 for a family of 3 in 1999)



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Chart 7

Percent of Population Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Based on Census Bureau data, the national poverty rate decreased by just over 5 percent between 1989 and 1999, to slightly more than 12 percent of the population.[7] The average poverty rate of the 100 largest cities also decreased during those ten years, but more modestly (3%), to just above 17 percent. The suburbs, with an average poverty rate just over half the city average, experienced a much greater decline in poverty rates over the same period (8%). (See Chart 6.)

Regional trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. Although poverty rates generally declined during the 1990s, this was not the case for cities and suburbs in the Northeast and West, where the percent of the population living in poverty rose, on average, between about 2 percent and 8 percent. Six of the top 10 increases in city poverty rates were in California. City and suburban rates declined considerably in the Midwest (9% and 10% respectively) and South (6% and 15%) between 1989 and 1999, on average. (See Table 3.)

Suburbs in the South and West have the highest regional suburban poverty rates—11 percent on average. Of the top 10 highest suburban poverty rates, half are located in the South and half in the West. The average poverty rate for suburbs in the Midwest—just under 6 percent—is considerably lower than the average for the other regions.

City and suburban highlights. Only three cities have poverty rates under 10 percent: Anchorage (7%), Colorado Springs (9%), and San Jose (9%). The city with the highest poverty rate is Newark, NJ (28%). El Paso has the highest 1999 suburban poverty rate (32%). Newark also experienced one of the largest suburban increases in poverty rates during the 1990s (17%). (See Table 7.)

Trends by race/ethnicity. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that nationally, blacks reached a new all-time low poverty rate in 2000 (22%).[8] Blacks and Hispanics, however, continue to have the highest poverty rates in the U.S., as well as in the 100 largest cities and their suburbs. Yet blacks experienced a much more dramatic decline in poverty in both cities (13%) and suburbs (20%) from 1989 to 1999 than did Hispanics (2% and 1% respectively). (See Chart 7 and Table 4.)

The decline in black poverty rates was concentrated in the South and Midwest, notably in a number of cities with a large percentage of black residents. Nine of the top 20 cities with at least a 20 percent drop in black poverty rates are cities in which blacks make up at least one-quarter of the population. Detroit, with 82 percent of its population black, stands out as having one of the top 10 decreases in poverty rates (25%) between 1989 and 1999. While this progress is significant, several of these cities with sizable black populations still have some of the highest urban black poverty rates in the country, including Shreveport (36%), Baton Rouge (34%), and Milwaukee (33%).

In contrast to the overall Hispanic poverty trends, three cities in Texas—Austin, Lubbock, and San Antonio—with more than one-fifth of their city and suburban populations Hispanic, experienced more than a 20 percent decrease in city and suburban Hispanic poverty rates during the 1990s.

Asian populations had the largest city decrease in poverty rates (20%), on average, to reach a rate of about 19 percent by 1999, while suburban area rates declined 13 percent, to a rate of nearly 10 percent. White city populations were the only group, on average, not to experience a decrease in poverty, while the suburban white poverty rate declined 8.4 percent.

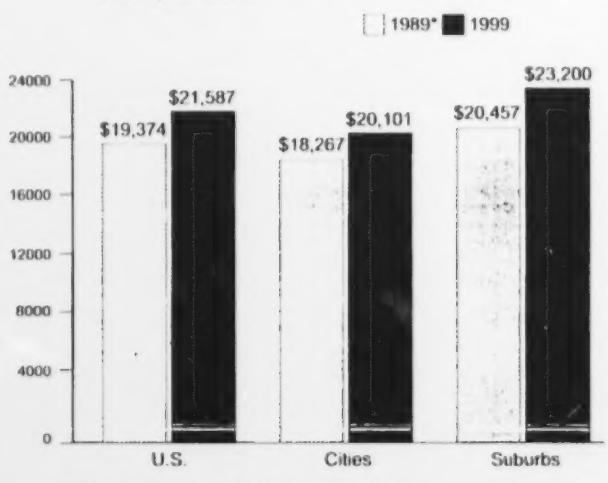
Per Capita Income

- City and suburban blacks experienced such dramatic increases in per capita income during the 1990s that their per capita income now exceeds that of Hispanics in both cities and suburbs.
- Urban Hispanics were the only racial/ethnic group to have an average decrease in per capita income between 1989 and 1999.

Per capita income provides a measure of economic well-being, but unlike poverty rates, it takes into account the full spectrum of individual income levels. Nationally per capita income increased 11 percent between 1989 and 1999 to $21,587.[9] Suburban areas achieved a greater increase in per capita income, on average, than did the cities (13% v. 10%) and continue to have higher overall levels. (See Chart 8.)

Regional trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. Per capita income increased in all regions between 1989 and 1999. As with poverty, the greatest improvement over this period occurred in the South and the Midwest—each with average city increases of about 12 percent and suburban increases of 15 to 17 percent respectively. Six of the 10 largest increases in both city and suburban per capita income were in the South and Midwest. The West has the highest city per capita income ($21,602) and the Northeast has, on average, the lowest ($18,011). Yet suburban per capita income is highest in the Northeast ($26,250). The South has the lowest suburban per capita income ($21,323) on average. (See Table 3.)

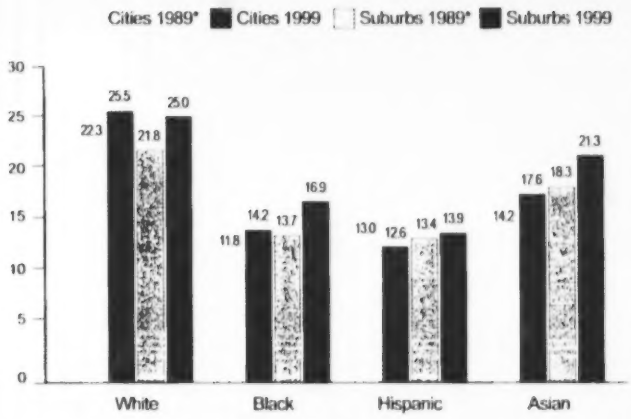
Chart 8
Per Capita Income



* 1989 values are adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars.
Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

City and suburban highlights. San Francisco has the highest city ($34,556) and second highest suburban per capita income ($38,355), after San Jose ($39,759), and sustained the largest percent increase in city per capita income from 1989 to 1999 (31%). In examining suburban to city per capita income ratios, we found that Newark has the largest income gap, with a ratio of 2.4. The city of Newark has the lowest per capita income ($13,009), while its suburbs have the fourth highest per capita income ($30,833). Other metropolitan areas with large suburban to city per capita income ratios include Detroit (1.8), Milwaukee and Cleveland (both 1.7) in the Midwest, and Baltimore, New York City, and Philadelphia in the Northeast (each 1.6).

Chart 9
Per Capita Income, by Race/Ethnicity (in thousands of dollars)



* 1989 values are adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars.
Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

El Paso showed the lowest suburban to city per capita income ratio of 0.6. It is also one of the poorest metropolitan areas in the nation with the fourth lowest city per capita income and the lowest suburban per capita income ($8,644). Nineteen additional cities exceed their suburbs' per capita income and all are located in the South or the West. (See Table 8.)

Trends by race/ethnicity. Similar to the patterns found with poverty rates, blacks and Hispanics have the lowest per capita income for both cities and suburbs, but blacks saw a dramatic increase in per capita income from 1989 to 1999, while income growth was flat or modest among Hispanics. With black per capita income increasing 20 percent in the cities and almost 23 percent in the suburbs, on average, black per capita income exceeds Hispanic per capita income in both cities ($14,197 v. $12,587) and suburbs ($16,853 v. $13,941). Hispanic per capita income declined 3 percent in the cities between 1989 and 1999 and rose modestly in the suburbs, by nearly 4 percent on average. (See Chart 9 and Table 4.)

Asians and whites also saw strong income growth in the cities (24% and 14% respectively) and suburbs (16% and 15%). Yet, while Asians experienced, on average, strong declines in city and suburban poverty rates, whites had much less improvement in poverty rates, suggesting that the white gains in per capita income during the 1990s were limited largely to higher income groups. Whites lead in per capita income in both cities and suburbs ($25,470 and $25,005 respectively), followed by Asians ($17,605 and $21,264). Asians, along with blacks, have the widest gaps between city and suburban per capita income, while whites have the narrowest gap.

Maternal/Infant Health

We examined three measures of infant health—low birth weight, births to women under age 20 (teen births), and whether a mother had received prenatal care in the first trimester (early prenatal care)—for 1990 and 2000 by race/ethnicity. These measures are important indicators of overall community health and well-being. Low birth weight has implications primarily for infant health, whereas early motherhood and lack of prenatal care may have health consequences for both mother and baby.

As evidenced in national statistics for the three indicators we examined, non-Hispanic whites and Asians have the lowest rates and non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics the highest rates of low birth weight and births to teens.[10] Whites and Asians have the highest rates of receiving early prenatal care, whereas blacks and Hispanics have the lowest rates. These patterns largely prevail for the nation's 100 largest cities and their suburbs, with suburban rates better than city rates overall and within each racial/ethnic group. However, these differences are narrowing in some cases. Note that we excluded from the averages for each racial/ethnic group those cities or suburbs that had fewer than 100 births.

Low Birth Weight

- Suburban non-Hispanic white mothers had the largest increase in low birth weight rates—17 percent—between 1990 and 2000. City and suburban Asians also experienced a high increase in LBW rates (10%), just behind the rate of increase for urban non-Hispanic white mothers (12%).
- City non-Hispanic black mothers were the only group to experience a decrease in LBW rates (4%) between 1990 and 2000, while suburban non-Hispanic black mothers had no change in rates.

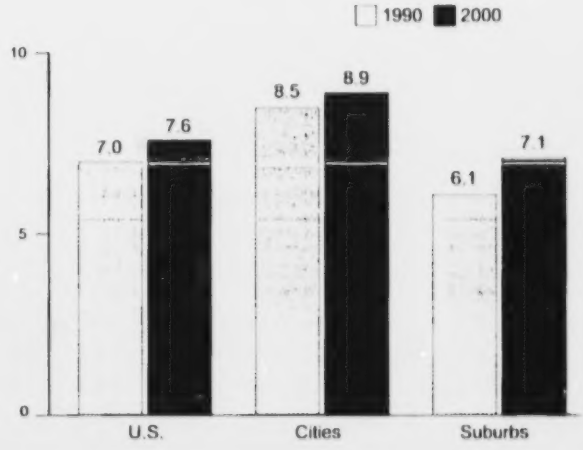
Low birth weight, defined as less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds, and particularly very low birth weight (VLBW), defined as less than 1500 grams (3.3 pounds), is associated with several long-term disabilities, including cerebral palsy, autism, mental retardation, vision and hearing impairments, and other disorders.[11, 12] Preterm delivery (before 37 weeks) is a primary cause of low birth weight, and has been on the rise, increasing 27 percent since 1981.[13] However, for about half of all cases, the cause of premature labor is unknown; nor are the longstanding black-white disparities in preterm delivery and low birth weight well understood. The differences are not explained completely by demographic risk factors such as maternal age, education, or income, suggesting that there may be racial differences in maternal medical conditions and health experiences that are unique to black women.[14]

Age is associated with LBW rates, with both younger (under age 20) and older (35 and older) mothers at greater risk for a LBW outcome. While the teen birthrate has been dropping over the last decade, the birthrate for women 35 and older, especially 40 and over, has risen dramatically. As women increasingly delay childbearing, many turn to assisted reproductive technology (ART). LBW rates are relatively higher for singleton infants conceived with ART.[15] ART procedures also increase the risk of multiple births, which are associated with lower birth weights.[16] Twenty-three percent of all LBW infants are born in a twin, triplet, or higher-order delivery.[17] According to the CDC, increases in white LBW and VLBW births may be attributable, in part, to increases in multiple births resulting from ART.[18]

Nationally, the LBW rate increased almost 9 percent to 7.6 percent of all births between 1990 and 2000,[19] but the rate did not change from 1998 to 2000 and stood at 7.7 percent in 2001.[20] Low birth weight rates generally increased between 1990 and 2000 across the 100 largest cities and their suburbs as well. Overall, city low birth weight rates are 25 percent higher than suburban rates. On average, however, city LBW rates increased at about one-quarter the rate of the suburbs between 1990 and 2000 (4% v. 17%). In contrast to overall rates, however, there is little difference between city and suburban rates within each racial/ethnic group. It appears to be the higher proportion of non-Hispanic white women in the suburbs compared to the cities, with their much smaller LBW rates, that explains the overall lower suburban LBW rates. (See Chart 10.)

Chart 10

Percent of Live Births of Low Birth Weight (<5.5 lbs.)

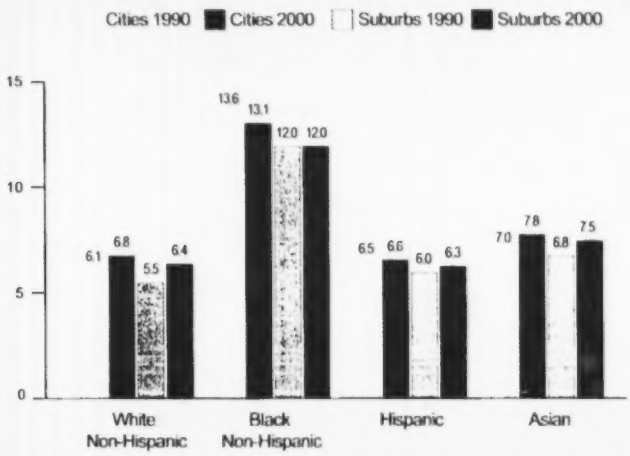


Source: Tabulations based on data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1990 and 2000.

Trends by race/ethnicity. Although low birth weight rates have been increasing generally, city non-Hispanic blacks were the only group to experience a decrease in

Chart 11

Percent of Live Births of Low Birth Weight (<5.5 lbs.), by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Tabulations based on data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1990 and 2000.

LBW rates (4%) between 1990 and 2000, while suburban black mothers beat the trend with no change in rates. Low birth weight rates for black mothers, however, are nearly twice the rate of whites in both cities and suburbs, on average. The disparity between black and white LBW rates narrowed between 1990 and 2000, but this improvement was due more to the increase in white LBW rates than to the modest improvements among blacks. (See Chart 11 and Table 5.)

Suburban whites experienced the largest increase in low birth weight rates—17 percent—between 1990 and 2000. City LBW rates among whites also increased about 12 percent during this period. This dramatic increase, along with only modest increases in city and suburban Hispanic LBW rates (2% and 6% respectively), led to Hispanic LBW rates that are on par with white rates in both cities and suburbs, on average.

City and suburban Asians also experienced a high increase in LBW rates (10%) from 1990 to 2000. Asian LBW rates for both cities and suburbs are higher than both white and Hispanic rates, on average.

City and suburban highlights. Cities and suburbs in the West have the lowest low birth weight rates, generally, and particularly among non-Hispanic blacks, who tend to have smaller numbers of births in western metropolitan areas compared to other regions of the country. Cities in the West saw strong improvements for black mothers between 1990 and 2000 as well. San Jose, CA, for example, has the smallest black LBW rate (6.4%) and had the largest rate decline (43%) between 1990 and 2000. Additionally, cities with relatively high proportions of black residents, such as New York, Toledo, and Miami, also rank among the top 20 for lowest LBW rates. (See Table 9.)

Mobile, AL, Colorado Springs, and Tucson experienced some of the largest increases in suburban non-Hispanic white LBW rates over the 1990s, ranging from 49 percent in suburban Mobile to 32 percent in suburban Tucson, which led their 2000 LBW rates—all above 8 percent—to be the highest for suburban whites.

Births to Teens

- Among the 100 largest cities, urban non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks showed the largest improvements in lowering the percent of births to teens—a 14 percent decline for both groups—between 1990 and 2000.

- At just under 4 percent, suburban Asians have the lowest percent of births to teens, a rate that is half that of suburban non-Hispanic whites. City non-Hispanic blacks have the highest percent of births to teens (21%).

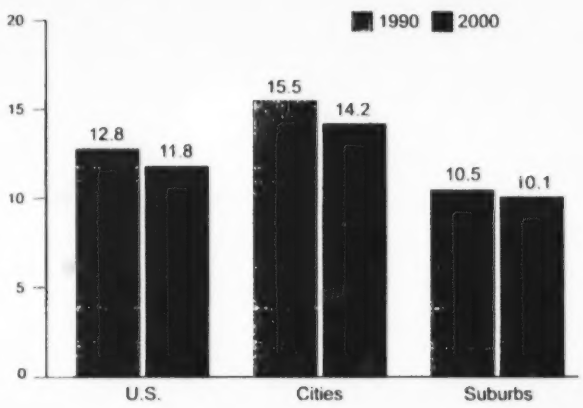
The nation's interest in preventing teen births stems from the well-documented evidence of adverse consequences that generally befall teen mothers and their children. Teen mothers face a future of limited educational and economic opportunities compared to other teens; only one-third obtain a high school diploma and 80 percent of unmarried teens become welfare dependent.[21] Children of teen mothers are more likely to have behavioral problems and poor academic outcomes compared to children born to older

mothers, and they are more likely to initiate sex at an early age and become teen parents themselves.[22]

Nationally, the teen birthrate (number of births per 1000 women age 15 to 19) is at an all-time low, having fallen 22 percent between 1991 and 2000, with non-Hispanic whites and blacks showing the largest declines among the four major racial/ethnic groups.[23] There are a number of trends that may have contributed to the declining teen birthrates in the U.S. Most notable are indications of a smaller proportion of teens having sex at all and a declining pregnancy rate among sexually active teens.[24, 25]

Here we report the percent of all births to women under age 20, which declined nationally by nearly 8 percent between 1990 and 2000. Among the 100 largest cities, the percent of births to teens dropped 8 percent, twice the decline for their suburbs (4%). The city average of just over 14 percent is still 40 percent greater than the suburban average for the percent of births to teens. (See Chart 12.)

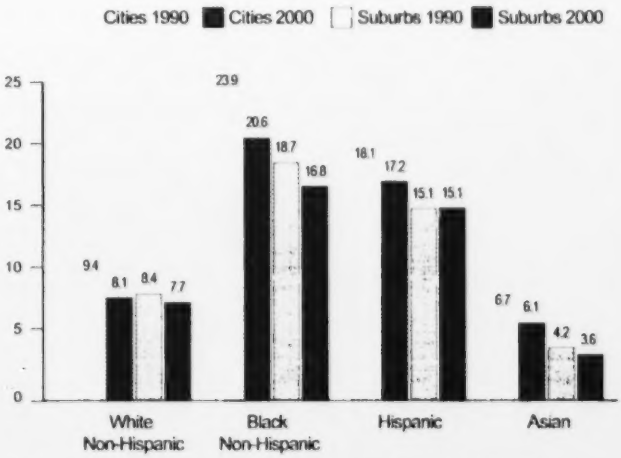
Chart 12
Percent of Live Births to Teens (<age 20)



Source: Tabulations based on data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1990, 2000.

Trends by race/ethnicity. Among the 100 largest cities, the percent of births to teens declined across all four racial/ethnic groups between 1990 and 2000, with city non-Hispanic blacks and whites showing the largest improvements—a 14 percent decline for both groups—on average. City Hispanics saw the smallest declines (5%). The percent of births to teens among blacks and Hispanics continues to be two to three times that for whites and Asians for both cities and suburbs. (See Chart 13 and Table 5.)

Chart 13
Percent of Live Births to Teens (<age 20), by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Tabulations based on data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1990 and 2000.

Among the suburban areas, Asians had the strongest improvement in lowering the percent of births to teens between 1990 and 2000 (13%). At just under 4 percent, suburban Asians have a rate that is half that of suburban whites. Suburban blacks also made progress, reducing the percent of births to teens by 11 percent, while suburban Hispanics, on average, made no progress from 1990 to 2000. In contrast to LBW rates, the gaps between city and suburban rates within each race/ethnicity are more pronounced, even though within each racial/ethnic group (except Asians), cities made stronger improvements, on average, than did their suburbs.

City and suburban highlights. For the percent of births to teens overall, six of the ten lowest figures are in the West, with San Francisco (5%), Seattle (6%), and Honolulu (7%) the lowest. The South had some of the greatest declines in city rates, exemplified by Charlotte, Greensboro, and Raleigh in NC and Louisville, which had four of the ten largest declines in the percent of births to teens, ranging from 27 percent to 33 percent. Five of the ten lowest suburban rates for births to teens are in the Midwest, with Lincoln, NE, having both the lowest rate, under 3 percent, and the greatest percent decline (39%) over the 1990s. (See Table 10.)

New York, Raleigh, and Greensboro, which have a high number of non-Hispanic black births, have three of the ten lowest black rates of births to teens, ranging from 12 percent to 14 percent. The South generally has the lowest rates of total births to teens among Hispanics. Miami/Hialeah, with its large Cuban population, has one of the lowest urban Hispanic rates for births to teens (10%) and the lowest percent of suburban Hispanic births to teens (7%).

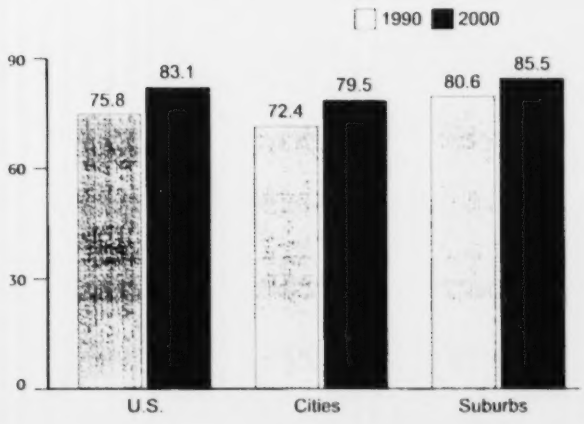
Early Prenatal Care

- City and suburban non-Hispanic blacks showed the largest increases in early prenatal care rates from 1990 to 2000 (20% and 15% respectively). However, rates for blacks still lag significantly behind rates for whites in both cities (74% v. 88%) and suburbs (77% v. 90%).
- By 2000, in both cities and suburbs, non-Hispanic blacks had surpassed Hispanics in rates of receiving early prenatal care.

Prenatal care has long been established as an effective way to identify and treat mothers at risk of adverse pregnancy conditions (e.g., hypertension and gestational diabetes) and outcomes, such as delivering a preterm or growth-retarded infant.[26] Early prenatal care—obtained in the first trimester—is important for providing pregnant women with counseling about proper nutrition and weight gain; the dangers of smoking, alcohol, and drugs; and other factors that can affect pregnancy outcomes. National studies show that teen mothers, mothers who are black, Hispanic, foreign-born, unmarried, or have unintended pregnancies are more likely to have late or no prenatal care.[27] Financial, transportation, childcare, and other constraints can also be significant barriers to obtaining prenatal care.

Chart 14

Percent of Live Births with Mother Receiving Early Prenatal Care (in the first trimester)



Source: Tabulations based on data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1990 and 2000

The U.S. established a goal of having 90 percent of all pregnant women seek prenatal care in the first trimester by the year 2000.[28] The nation as a whole fell short of reaching this objective, with a rate of 83 percent in 2000, but did make progress during the 1990s after stagnating at a rate of 76 percent from 1980 to 1991. Among the 100 largest cities, the rate for mothers receiving early prenatal care jumped 10 percent between 1990 and 2000 and increased 6 percent among their suburbs, on average. Eighty-one percent of urban mothers and 86 percent of suburban mothers now have early prenatal care. (See Chart 14.)

Trends by race/ethnicity. The percent of mothers receiving early prenatal care increased for all four racial/ethnic groups between 1990 and 2000 in both cities and suburbs. Non-Hispanic black mothers showed the greatest improvement in early prenatal care rates in both cities and suburbs (20% and 15% respectively). Black mothers still lag significantly behind whites in the receipt of early prenatal care, but with only modest improvements of 5 to 6 percent among city and suburban white mothers, on average, the black-white gap narrowed during the 1990s. Additionally, the strong progress of black mothers means that by 2000 their city and subur-

ban rates of receiving early prenatal care surpassed those for Hispanic mothers. (See Chart 15 and Table 5.)

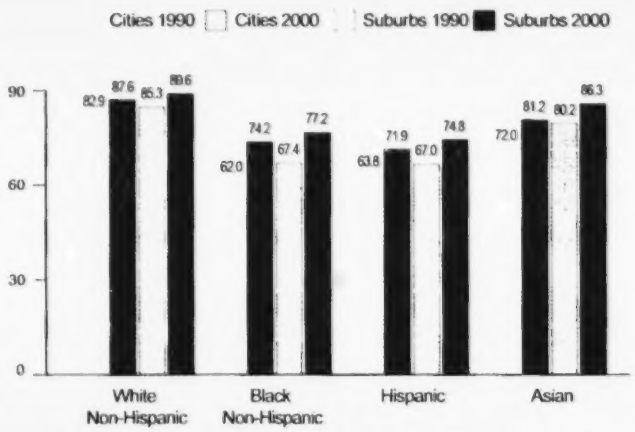
Asian mothers have the widest difference between city and suburban rates of early prenatal care, although the gap has narrowed since 1990. Only white suburban mothers reached the national goal of 90 percent receiving early prenatal care in 2000.

City and suburban highlights. Atlanta and Washington, D.C., cities with two of the three lowest early prenatal care rates in 1990, showed the greatest improvement in rates, with increases of 38 percent and 34 percent respectively. Oakland/ Fremont has the best overall rate for early prenatal care (90%). Akron, OH, and Milwaukee have the best suburban rates (94%).[29] (See Table 11.)

Much of the progress in improving non-Hispanic black prenatal care rates during the 1990s occurred in the South. However, Oakland/ Fremont has the highest city rate (89%) and second highest suburban rate (87%) after Atlanta (88%) (excluding suburban Honolulu with only 277 black births in 2000). Oakland/Fremont also has the best early prenatal care rate for urban Hispanic mothers (88%) and the fourth highest rate for suburban Hispanic mothers, with Miami/Hialeah having the highest suburban rate (92%).

Chart 15

Percent of Live Births with Mother Receiving Early Prenatal Care (in the first trimester), by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Tabulations based on data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1990 and 2000.

Tuberculosis

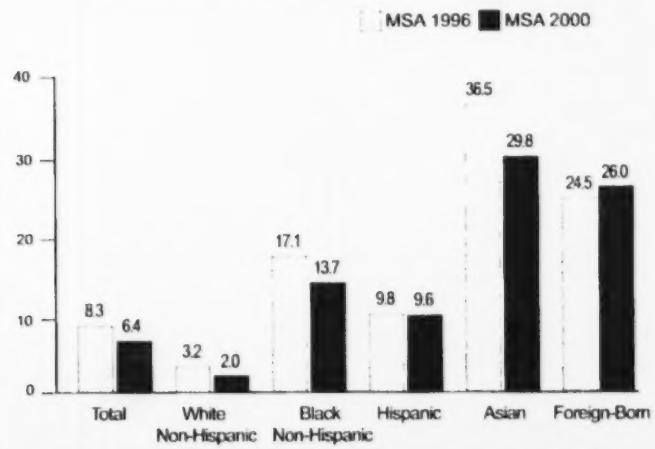
- The metropolitan TB rate of the foreign-born population is four times greater than the rate in the overall metropolitan population (26 v. 6.4 per 100,000). Metropolitan area TB rates rose 6 percent among foreign-born populations between 1996 and 2000, on average, even as rates for the four major racial/ethnic groups declined over this period.
- Non-Hispanic whites and blacks made the strongest improvements in lowering their metropolitan tuberculosis rates between 1996 and 2000 (36% and 20% respectively), while Asians still have the highest rates—15 times that of whites.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a highly contagious but preventable and treatable disease caused by bacteria that generally affect the lungs. The U.S. has established public health goals to virtually eliminate TB from the U. S. by 2010.[30] Although overall TB rates declined over the last decade, the disease remains a pernicious public health threat to individuals at risk from HIV infection, particularly gay men and minorities. Nationally, the TB rates for blacks, Hispanics, and Asians range from 8 to 18 times greater than those for whites.[31] Foreign-born individuals represent a growing portion of all TB cases as well. In 1992 immigrants represented 27 percent of all reported cases; by 2000 the figure was 46 percent, even as the total number of cases dropped 39 percent during the same period.[32]

Globally, tuberculosis is the leading cause of death associated with infectious disease. The CDC reports that during 1990, an estimated 7.5 million cases of TB occurred worldwide, with 66 percent of these cases occurring in Southeast Asian and Western Pacific regions.[33] India, China and Indonesia had the largest number of cases. From 1986-1994, the largest number of foreign-born persons with TB in the U.S. were from Mexico, Philippines, and Vietnam, with persons from these countries accounting for the largest numbers of recent immigrants to the U.S.[34]

Chart 16

Metropolitan (MSA) Tuberculosis Rates per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity and Foreign-Born Status



Source: Tabulations based on data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, 1996, 2000

The TB rate for the U.S. is 5.8 cases per 100,000 population, with overall rates significantly higher in the 100 largest cities (12.3), on average, and somewhat lower in their suburbs (3.9).[35]

Trends by race/ethnicity and foreign-born status. To examine tuberculosis rates of the 100 largest cities by race/ethnicity and foreign-born status, we were limited to data for their metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Between 1996 and 2000, metropolitan area TB rates declined across all four racial/ethnic groups. Foreign-born populations, however, experienced an increase in rates. The foreign-born metropolitan TB rate is 26 per 100,000 population, compared to 6.4 per 100,000 for all metropolitan areas for which data are available. Of the top 20 cities with the highest percent of foreign-born population, all but five are also among the top 20 metropolitan areas with the highest overall TB rates.[36] (See Chart 16 and Table 5.)

Non-Hispanic whites and blacks experienced the largest proportional decreases in TB rates between 1996 and 2000 (36% and 20% respectively). Asians, with an 18 percent decline in TB rates during the same period, continue to have the highest rates. At nearly 30 per 100,000 population, the Asian metropolitan area TB rate is 15 times that of whites (2 per 100,000), and double that of blacks (14 per 100,000). Hispanics saw only modest progress in reducing TB rates, with a 1 percent drop since 1996 to just under 10 per 100,000 population in 2000.

Metropolitan highlights. Metropolitan areas with the highest foreign-born TB rates are located mainly in the Midwest, with its relatively small, but growing foreign-born population, and in California, with its relatively high percent of foreign-born populations. Columbus, OH, Wichita, KS, and Minneapolis/St. Paul have the three highest foreign-born TB rates. Many metropolitan areas have reduced their TB cases to zero or very few cases, particularly among their non-Hispanic white populations. For example, 11 MSAs have rates less than 1 per 100,000 population among their white populations, with Omaha and Honolulu reporting no cases for this population group in 2000. (See Table 12.)

The metropolitan areas of San Diego, San Francisco, Orange County (Santa Ana/Anaheim), and Honolulu, which each had more than 100 Asian cases in 1996, saw at least a 20 percent decline in their Asian TB rates by 2000.

Summary and Conclusions

This report reveals mixed progress in reducing urban and suburban racial and ethnic disparities in income, prenatal care, infant health, and in a longstanding public health priority—tuberculosis. Marked improvements in these indicators occurred for some populations, but the persistence of significant disparities and the emergence of troubling patterns—low birth weight rates among non-Hispanic whites and Asians, tuberculosis rates among Asians and foreign-born, early prenatal care rates and per capita income among Hispanics, to name a few—argue for vigilant efforts in these areas of concern as well as reinforcement of the progress.

Non-Hispanic Black Populations: Significant Improvements, Continuing Disparities

On the positive side, non-Hispanic black residents of many cities and suburbs made significant strides on several key indicators. Their declines in poverty and increases in per capita income during the 1990s were among the best; their suburban rates of improvement, slightly stronger than those of blacks in cities, topped all other groups.

Urban and suburban black mothers saw progress in maternal and infant health outcomes. Urban black mothers were the only group to experience a decline, on average, in low birth weight rates. The city and suburban declines in the percent of births to black teens were among the largest, and improvements in early prenatal care rates were the highest of the four racial/ethnic groups for both cities and suburbs, refuting assumptions that improvement will continually elude black mothers. In all, black mothers in cities made somewhat greater improvements than their suburban counterparts, narrowing the gap in city-suburban disparities in rates of black maternal and infant health measures. Finally, blacks had the second greatest decline (after whites) in tuberculosis rates between 1996 and 2000 among the metropolitan areas we examined.

Minneapolis/St. Paul and Charlotte exemplify the interplay of social and health improvements among blacks. Minneapolis/St. Paul, whose black poverty rate declined by almost 22 percent over the last decade, also demonstrated some of the best rates of improvement for black health indicators across the board. Its low birth weight rate among blacks is the ninth lowest. Suburban Minneapolis/St. Paul, which also witnessed one of the strongest declines in black poverty rates—down 38 percent—has LBW rates that are among the best for blacks. The decline in the percent of black teen births was also strong for suburban Minneapolis/St. Paul.

Charlotte, with a 24 percent decline in black poverty rates, had one of the best improvements and one of the best overall rates for the percent of births to black teens. It also demonstrated one of the best improvements in black early prenatal care rates. The story is similar for suburban Charlotte, which saw its black suburban poverty rate fall 18 percent over the decade, while its early prenatal care and teen birth improvements, overall and for black residents, were among the best for suburban areas.

Despite the impressive overall gains for black city and suburban residents, on virtually all measures, averages for black residents are substantially worse than those for whites. Black low birth weight rates are nearly twice the average for whites in both cities and suburbs and are the highest of the four racial/ethnic groups. The percent of births to teens among blacks in the cities and suburbs remains well above the averages for whites, while early prenatal care rates, though improved, are 12 percentage points or more below the rates of whites for cities and suburbs, on average. Finally, metropolitan tuberculosis rates for blacks are almost seven times higher than the rates for whites.

Hispanic Populations: Limited Progress, Notable Disparities

Hispanics, as expected, witnessed some of the greatest population growth in the largest cities and suburbs, and continue to play a strong role in expanding the cultural diversity of these areas, as demonstrated by the increase in the portion of city and suburban populations age five and older that speak Spanish at home. At the same time, Hispanics made mostly modest progress on the financial and health measures we examined, with city and suburban Hispanic rates of change generally tracking in parallel. City and suburban Hispanic low birth weight rates are now on par with rates for non-Hispanic whites, on average, but mainly because of Hispanics' historically lower rates, and the much larger rate increases among city and suburban non-Hispanic whites over the last decade. Progress in reducing the percent of births to teens was the lowest for urban Hispanics, while suburban Hispanics made no progress at all, on average. The percent receiving early prenatal care rose moderately; even so, Hispanics have the lowest rates of receiving early prenatal care. Hispanics had the smallest declines in metropolitan tuberculosis rates between 1996 and 2000 of the four racial/ethnic groups, although they remain second only to whites in having the lowest rates.

Trends in Hispanic poverty rates and per capita income are even more troubling, showing that Hispanics did not keep pace with the improvements of other groups. Their average declines in city and suburban poverty rates and increases in per capita income were minimal to non-existent. Black per capita income exceeds Hispanic averages in both cities and suburbs by substantial margins.

Still, some city and suburban areas were able to overcome increases in Hispanic poverty rates to improve on maternal and infant health measures. For example, Santa Ana/Anaheim, with a high proportion of Hispanics (62%) and foreign-born residents (46%), demonstrated, along with its suburbs, some of the best improvements in Hispanic low birth weight rates. The city and its suburbs also have some of the highest rates for Hispanic mothers receiving early prenatal care and are among the lowest in births to Hispanic teens. These improvements occurred despite an increase in the area's Hispanic urban and suburban poverty rates between 1989 and 1999 (2% and 6% respectively).

Asian Populations: Considerable Progress, Remaining Gaps

Asian populations generally improved on the social and health indicators we reviewed. Although the proportions are considerably smaller, Asians demonstrated some of the greatest rates of growth in major cities and the largest rate of increase in suburban areas. Poverty rate declines from 1989 to 1999 were significant in both cities and suburbs, on average, with city rates declining faster than suburban rates, while city and suburban per capita income improved substantially and roughly in proportion. Asians have a substantially lower percent of births to teens compared to those of the other racial ethnic groups in both cities and suburbs on average. Even with the lowest suburban rates in 1990, Asians had the largest suburban decline in the percent of births to teens. The average percent of births to teens for Asians is less than half that of suburban whites. Their improvements in the percent of mothers receiving early prenatal care mean that Asian rates are approaching those of whites, particularly in the suburbs.

Despite the overall progress, Asian poverty rates are notably higher and per capita income well below white averages. Moreover, Asians are following whites in the trend of rising low birth weight rates, representing some of the largest increases in both cities and suburbs. While Asian tuberculosis rates fell substantially between 1996 and 2000, they remain alarmingly high—15 times the rate of whites.

Non-Hispanic White Populations: Moderate but Inconsistent Improvements

The 100 largest cities experienced double-digit declines, on average, in the proportion of population that is white in all four regions, while lesser but consistent regional declines occurred in the suburbs over the 1990s. During this time, average poverty rates for white populations remained flat in the cities while declining in the suburbs, while per

capita income increased substantially and similarly in cities and their suburbs. Maternal and infant health indicators generally tracked in parallel for city and suburban whites, and with the exception of low weight births rates, demonstrated modest improvements. Metropolitan white tuberculosis rates were by far the lowest of all groups in both 1996 and 2000.

Foreign-born Populations and Language

Our report documents that the growth in foreign-born populations and in individuals speaking languages at home other than English does not stop at city borders and is not solely a coastal phenomenon. National birth rates also portend the increasing diversity that will continue to occur in metropolitan areas. Nationally, the foreign-born population is 11 percent of the U.S. population, but accounts for 21 percent of all births, with the majority being Hispanic.[37] For Hispanic immigrants, in particular, morbidity rates have been found to increase on several key health markers the longer the duration of residence and in subsequent generations.[38] These trends and the significant foreign-born population increases in both cities and suburbs—especially in the metropolitan areas of the South and Midwest—combined with potential language and cultural barriers and relatively lower incomes, have significant implications for health and social services. Traditional institutions in these areas with expanding population diversity will need to adapt to changing language needs and cultural norms, preferences, and requirements.

Due to lack of data availability at the federal level, we were unable to describe foreign-born populations by most of our key indicators. However, one measure—tuberculosis—affirms a sizable and growing public health concern in metropolitan areas. Special efforts may be needed to ensure that Asian, Hispanic, African, and other immigrants who arrive with TB receive culturally appropriate screening, treatment, and monitoring wherever they live—including in suburban areas with relatively limited public health services. New research on the high incidence of TB in immigrants in low-incidence areas suggests that more systematic screening of immigrants may be required beyond the usual practice of screening solely on arrival.[39] Columbus, OH, offers a telling example of recent growth in foreign-born TB cases. In 1996 the Columbus metropolitan statistical area (MSA) had a total of 36 TB cases, of which 5 (14%) were in foreign-born individuals. By 2000, 54 foreign-born cases were recorded, making up 64 percent of the Columbus MSA total, which had more than doubled to 85 cases.

Conclusions

Many factors may have contributed to the gains in health status and health-related indicators among diverse populations and, in some cases, a notable reduction in racial/ethnic disparities in city and suburban areas. The upturn in the economy during the late 1990s, in combination with demographic changes and improvements in health care, may have resulted in some of the more promising shifts, with diverse populations in both cities and suburbs benefiting. Such gains, however, may not be sustained in harder economic times and with threatened or actual reductions in support for local public health, prevention, and treatment programs.

It is clear from this review that even in the best of economic times, longstanding disparities were still extant. If improvements are to be sustained and disparities significantly diminished, public and community health leaders need to recognize that growing diversity in the cities and suburbs means that both areas require attention to these population changes. Suburban areas, and some cities, may be especially challenged given that their health and social service providers may not be as accustomed to addressing the needs of culturally diverse residents. Other cities will need to adjust existing programs to accommodate growing numbers of people with specific language, cultural, and health needs. Finally, given how similarly cities and suburbs track on many health and health-related measures, our documentation suggests that both cities and suburbs may benefit from metropolitan or regional coordination and collaboration in addressing their common concerns.

Appendix: Methodology

Race/Ethnicity

We examine populations by race/ethnicity from 1990 to 2000, using the categories of non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic Asian. To make race data from the 2000 census—which allowed respondents to choose more than one race—comparable to 1990 data, we reallocated the multiracial responses into one of the three major race groups (white, black, Asian) using a method recommended by the Office of Management and Budget.[40] This method of reassignment is based on data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). This survey allows respondents to choose more than one race, but then asks them to choose a "main" race. The reallocation was based on the percentages obtained from the 1997-98 NHIS.[41] For example, 46.5 percent of individuals who checked white and black on the 1997-98 NHIS chose black as their main race. Thus we recoded 46.5 percent of those multirace responses as non-Hispanic black. We only recoded the non-Hispanic multiracial responses. Therefore, all Hispanic responses remained in the Hispanic category regardless of whether the respondent chose more than one race.

Foreign-Born Status

The term foreign-born refers to all individuals who reported that they were not a citizen of the United States at birth. It includes individuals of any age, regardless of citizenship status.

Language Spoken at Home

The Census Bureau collects data on the language spoken at home for the population age five and older. We focus on the categories of speaking any language other than English at home and speaking Spanish at home. Those reporting that they speak a language other than English were asked to report how well they speak English: "very well," "well," "not well," or "not at all." The data reported are based on the respondent's own perceptions of his or her language ability or that of others in the home.

Poverty and Per Capita Income

The Census Bureau's official definition of poverty counts money income before taxes and does not include capital gains and noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). Poverty income thresholds are based on family size and composition. Poverty is not determined for those in institutions, military quarters, college dormitories, or unrelated individuals under age 15.

The 1990 census variables for poverty and per capita income by race do not use "non-Hispanic" race categories, while the 2000 census variables include a non-Hispanic white category. To make comparisons between 1990 and 2000 data by race/ethnicity, we used the white race category for poverty and per capita income that does not exclude Hispanics (who can be of any race) rather than the non-Hispanic white category. These data also exclude respondents who chose more than one race.

The census survey asks respondents to provide information about the income they earned over the previous year. Therefore, the poverty and per capita income data presented from the 1990 and 2000 census surveys are reported as 1989 and 1999 statistics respectively.

Per capita income was obtained by dividing the total income for a particular group by the total population for that group and rounding to the nearest dollar. We present 1989 per capita income that has been adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars, based on consumer price indices from the U.S. Department of Labor.

To obtain the per capita income for combined cities in the same MSA and for suburbs we had to recalculate the per capita income for all racial/ethnic groups so that it reflected the income of all cities or counties in that city or suburb. The 2000 census gives data for Asian and Pacific Islander per capita income separately, while in 1990 they were presented together. For suburban areas in 2000, Asian and Pacific Islander per capita incomes were recalculated so that both groups are included. Only 10 cities in our study had Asian populations in 2000 of which more than 7 percent were Pacific Islander. For these cities, the per capita incomes were also recalculated so that the Asian per capita income reflects both Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Maternal/Infant Health Measures

We report on three maternal/infant health measures for all races combined and for four categories of race/ethnicity: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and Asian. Data presented are for 1990 and 2000, provided by the National Center for Health Statitics (NCHS) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Child Trends extracted data on low birth weight, births to teens and early prenatal care from the NCHS Natality Data Set for 1990 and 2000, which contains information on the more than four million live births in the U.S. from each year.[42] As with other data presented in this report, we calculated rates for the cities and for the MSA excluding the city(ies) to create suburban rates, as described earlier.

For the data obtained from the NCHS Natality Data Set, 1990 city data were available for cities with a population of 100,000 or more in 1980; 2000 city data were available for cities with a population of 100,000 or more in 1990. Because of the population restrictions, 1990 natality data are not available for Plano, TX, or Glendale and Scottsdale, AZ, which are in the set of 100 largest cities in 2000; 2000 data are available for all cities.[43]

For both 1990 and 2000 data, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are those defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as of June 30, 1990. Thus 2000 natality measures are based on a different definition of the MSAs than the other variables. For these indicators, both 1990 and 2000 data reflect MSA definitions for 1990.

Tabulations for low birth weight and early prenatal care rates exclude from the denominator of total births cases for which information related to that outcome was missing. For teen births, there are no "unknown/unstated" responses because if the mother's age or date of birth is not reported or not valid, age is imputed.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) data are available from the CDC for metropolitan areas by race and foreign-born status for areas with a population of 500,000 or more. We calculated TB rates by race and foreign-born status for both 1996 and 2000 using 2000 U.S. Census population data for both years. Because the actual population of these areas in 1996 was likely somewhat smaller than for 2000, the actual 1996 rates may be slightly understated and therefore the percent change from 1996 to 2000 may be slightly understated.

TABLE 1
100 Largest Cities* in 82 Greater Metropolitan Areas, by Region

Northeast
Boston, MA
Buffalo, NY
Jersey City, NJ
New York/Yonkers, NY
Newark, NJ
Philadelphia, PA
Pittsburgh, PA
Rochester, NY

Midwest
Akron, OH
Chicago, IL
Cincinnati, OH
Cleveland, OH
Columbus, OH
Des Moines, IA
Detroit, MI
Fort Wayne, IN
Grand Rapids, MI
Indianapolis, IN
Kansas City, MO
Lincoln, NE
Madison, WI
Milwaukee, WI
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN
Omaha, NE
St. Louis, MO
Toledo, OH
Wichita, KS

South
Atlanta, GA
Augusta, GA
Austin, TX
Baltimore, MD
Baton Rouge, LA
Birmingham, AL
Charlotte, NC
Corpus Christi, TX
Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX
El Paso, TX
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX
Greensboro, NC
Houston, TX
Jacksonville, FL
Lexington, KY
Louisville, KY
Lubbock, TX
Memphis, TN
Miami/Hialeah, FL
Mobile, AL
Montgomery, AL
Nashville, TN
New Orleans, LA
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA
Oklahoma City, OK
Raleigh, NC
Richmond, VA
San Antonio, TX
Shreveport, LA
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL
Tulsa, OK
Washington, DC

West
Albuquerque, NM
Anchorage, AK
Bakersfield, CA
Colorado Springs, CO
Denver/Aurora, CO
Fresno, CA
Honolulu, HI
Las Vegas, NV
Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA
Oakland/Fremont, CA
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ
Portland, OR
Riverside, CA
Sacramento, CA
San Diego, CA
San Francisco, CA
San Jose, CA
Santa Ana/Anaheim, CA
Seattle, WA
Spokane, WA
Stockton, CA
Tacoma, WA
Tucson, AZ

* Data for each of the 100 largest cities is available on the internet at www.downstate.edu/healthdata.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

Means for Total Population and Percent of Population by Race/Ethnicity for the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs, by Region, 1990-2000

		Northeast* (N=8)	Midwest (N=19)	South (N=32)	West (N=23)**	Total (N=82)**
Population						
Cities	1990	1,387,988	541,082	486,413	635,707	628,914
	2000	1,458,955	553,033	545,536	737,137	690,129
	% change	5.1	2.2	12.2	16.0	9.7
Suburbs	1990	1,840,801	1,088,473	756,654	998,595	1,007,277
	2000	1,947,156	1,232,763	946,673	1,211,276	1,184,461
	% change	5.8	13.3	25.1	21.3	17.6
White, Non-Hispanic (%)						
Cities	1990	50.3	68.9	53.7	60.8	58.9
	2000	41.6	60.8	46.4	51.6	50.7
	% change	-17.3	-11.8	-13.6	-15.1	-13.9
Suburbs	1990	83.8	93.8	75.5	71.0	79.4
	2000	78.5	90.5	70.6	62.5	73.8
	% change	-6.3	-3.5	-6.6	-11.9	-7.0
Black, Non-Hispanic (%)						
Cities	1990	32.5	25.1	31.8	8.5	23.8
	2000	34.3	28.1	33.9	8.2	25.4
	% change	5.5	11.8	6.8	-3.7	6.8
Suburbs	1990	6.1	3.4	12.9	3.6	7.5
	2000	7.1	4.3	13.7	4.0	8.2
	% change	15.7	27.5	6.7	10.2	10.1
Hispanic (%)						
Cities	1990	12.7	3.6	12.4	17.8	11.9
	2000	16.2	6.9	16.1	24.3	16.3
	% change	26.9	94.8	29.9	36.0	36.6
Suburbs	1990	8.6	1.9	9.9	17.1	9.9
	2000	10.3	2.9	12.6	21.5	12.5
	% change	21.0	51.7	26.9	25.2	26.7
Asian, Non-Hispanic (%)						
Cities	1990	3.8	1.8	1.5	11.5	4.6
	2000	5.8	2.9	2.4	13.1	5.8
	% change	51.6	60.7	58.9	14.0	27.1
Suburbs	1990	2.0	1.0	1.2	7.2	2.9
	2000	3.1	1.7	1.9	9.5	4.0
	% change	54.0	74.0	60.6	30.7	40.6
Non-White (% non-Hispanic black or Asian, or Hispanic)						
Cities	1990	49.1	30.5	45.7	37.8	40.3
	2000	56.3	37.9	52.5	45.8	47.6
	% change	14.7	24.4	14.8	21.0	18.1
Suburbs	1990	16.7	6.2	23.9	28.0	20.2
	2000	20.5	8.8	28.2	35.0	24.7
	% change	23.0	42.0	17.6	24.7	22.5
Foreign-Born (%)						
Cities	1990	14.2	4.2	7.0	15.7	9.5
	2000	18.2	7.3	10.4	20.8	13.3
	% change	28.6	73.9	47.8	32.3	40.5
Suburbs	1990	11.0	2.6	5.0	11.2	6.7
	2000	13.6	4.0	7.4	15.6	9.4
	% change	23.2	54.8	47.9	39.3	40.6

* Use caution in interpretation of means and percent changes due to small N.

** For the suburbs, N=22 in the West and N=81 for total because for Anchorage, AK, the city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 3

Means for Select Demographic Measures of the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs, by Region, 1990-2000

		Northeast* (N=8)	Midwest (N=19)	South (N=32)	West (N=23)**	Total (N=82)**
Language Spoken at Home is other than English (% of population 5 and older)						
Cities	1990	24.1	8.1	15.1	24.7	17.1
	2000	28.8	12.1	19.2	32.0	22.1
	% change	19.4	48.3	26.7	29.9	29.4
Suburbs	1990	16.4	5.1	12.0	19.6	12.8
	2000	19.5	6.8	15.0	25.6	16.4
	% change	19.2	34.6	25.6	30.9	27.8
Language Spoken at Home is Spanish (% of population 5 and older)						
Cities	1990	11.8	3.2	11.5	13.0	10.0
	2000	14.9	6.2	14.6	18.2	13.7
	% change	25.5	92.6	27.0	40.1	36.5
Suburbs	1990	7.5	1.5	8.9	11.7	7.8
	2000	9.9	2.7	11.3	15.7	10.3
	% change	33.3	82.5	26.7	33.5	32.5
Poverty Rate (%)						
Cities	1989	21.7	18.4	19.2	14.4	17.9
	1999	22.9	16.8	18.1	15.0	17.4
	% change	5.5	-8.5	-5.6	4.4	-2.7
Suburbs	1989	7.4	6.3	12.7	10.3	10.1
	1999	8.0	5.7	10.8	10.5	9.3
	% change	7.9	-10.4	-15.0	1.8	-8.0
Per Capita Income (1989 adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars)						
Cities	1989	$16,995	$17,084	$17,988	$20,077	$18,267
	1999	$18,011	$19,127	$20,124	$21,602	$20,101
	% change	6.0	12.0	11.9	7.6	10.0
Suburbs	1989	$24,081	$21,162	$18,507	$21,365	$20,457
	1999	$26,250	$24,644	$21,323	$23,573	$23,200
	% change	9.0	16.5	15.2	10.3	13.4

* Use caution in interpretation of means and percent changes due to small N.

** For the suburbs, N=22 in the West and N=81 for total because for Anchorage, AK, the city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 4

Means for Poverty and Per Capita Income of the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs*, by Race/Ethnicity, 1989-1999

		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Total
Poverty Rate (%)						
Cities	1989	11.5	30.3	24.4	23.4	17.9
	1999	11.5	26.5	23.9	18.8	17.4
	% change	0.1	-12.6	-2.1	-19.7	-2.7
Suburbs	1989	8.0	23.0	17.1	11.1	10.1
	1999	7.3	18.4	17.0	9.7	9.3
	% change	-8.4	-19.8	-0.8	-12.8	-8.0
Per Capita Income (1989 adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars)						
Cities	1989	$22,342	$11,791	$12,973	$14,214	$18,267
	1999	$25,470	$14,197	$12,587	$17,605	$20,101
	% change	14.0	20.4	-3.0	23.9	10.0
Suburbs	1989	$21,779	$13,728	$13,445	$18,263	$20,457
	1999	$25,005	$16,853	$13,941	$21,264	$23,200
	% change	14.8	22.8	3.7	16.4	13.4

* For each racial/ethnic group, N=82 for cities, and 81 for suburbs because for Anchorage, AK, the city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 5

Means for Key Health Indicators of the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs, by Race/Ethnicity,1990-2000*

		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian		Total	
		Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Low Birth Weight (birth weight less than 5.5 lbs as a percent of all live births)											
City	1990	6.1	80	13.6	78	6.5	57	7.0	55	8.5	82
	2000	6.8	82	13.1	81	6.6	75	7.8	67	8.9	82
	% change	11.9		-3.8		2.2		10.2		4.1	
Suburbs	1990	5.5	79	12.0	61	6.0	55	6.8	46	6.1	81
	2000	6.4	80	12.0	66	6.3	71	7.5	61	7.1	81
	% change	17.4		0.1		5.6		9.9		16.5	
Teen Births (births to women under age 20 as a percent of all live births)											
City	1990	9.4	80	23.9	78	18.1	57	6.7	55	15.5	82
	2000	8.1	82	20.6	81	17.2	75	6.1	67	14.2	82
	% change	-13.6		-13.9		-5.1		-8.7		-8.3	
Suburbs	1990	8.4	79	18.7	61	15.1	55	4.2	46	10.5	81
	2000	7.7	80	16.8	66	15.1	71	3.6	61	10.1	81
	% change	-8.3		-10.5		-0.1		-13.0		-3.5	
Early Prenatal Care (Mothers who obtained prenatal care in 1st trimester as a percent of all live births)											
City	1990	82.9	80	62.0	78	63.8	57	72.0	55	72.4	82
	2000	87.6	82	74.2	81	71.9	75	81.2	67	79.5	82
	% change	5.6		19.6		12.6		12.8		9.9	
Suburbs	1990	85.3	79	67.4	61	67.0	55	80.2	46	80.6	81
	2000	89.6	80	77.2	66	74.8	71	86.3	61	85.5	81
	% change	5.1		14.6		11.7		7.6		6.1	
Tuberculosis (cases per 100,000 population)**											
MSA	1996	3.2	69	17.1	69	9.8	69	36.5	69	8.3	69
	2000	2.0	71	13.7	71	9.6	71	29.8	71	6.4	71
	% change	-35.6		-19.6		-1.2		-18.3		-23.0	

* Where there were fewer than 100 births in a given year for a racial/ethnic group, the rate was not tabulated and thus not included in the mean for that group and year.

** Tuberculosis by race/ethnicity is available for metropolitan areas (MSAs) with populations of 500,000 or more. For the metropolitan foreign-born population, the 1996 TB rate was 24.5 per 100,000 population and the 2000 rate was 26 per 100,000. Between 1996 and 2000 the rate increased 6.2 percent.

Source: Natality tabulations based on data from the CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, 1990 and 2000. Tuberculosis tabulations based on 1996 and 2000 data from the CDC, National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, and 2000 population data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 6

Percent of Population that is Foreign-Born, Speaks a Language other than English at Home, and Speaks Spanish in the Home, for the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs, 2000*

	Foreign Born		Language Spoken at Home is other than English		Language Spoken at Home is Spanish	
	Percent of pop.		Percent of pop. 5 and over		Percent of pop. 5 and over	
	City	Suburbs**	City	Suburbs	City	Suburbs
Akron, OH	3.2	2.9	5.8	5.1	1.5	1.1
Albuquerque, NM	8.9	6.2	27.9	34.2	23.0	26.7
Anchorage, AK	8.2	NA	13.6	NA	4.0	NA
Atlanta, GA	6.6	10.7	10.8	13.6	5.9	7.0
Augusta, GA	3.4	2.9	6.7	5.4	3.1	2.5
Austin, TX	16.6	7.4	31.1	19.8	24.5	16.0
Bakersfield, CA	13.6	18.9	27.1	37.1	22.1	33.1
Baltimore, MD	4.6	6.1	7.8	8.6	2.9	2.4
Baton Rouge, LA	4.4	2.1	8.8	5.6	2.7	1.9
Birmingham, AL	2.1	2.3	4.7	4.4	2.6	2.4
Boston, MA	25.8	11.4	33.4	17.3	13.6	5.0
Buffalo, NY	4.4	4.4	12.4	7.1	6.4	1.5
Charlotte, NC	11.0	4.2	14.6	6.5	8.0	4.3
Chicago, IL	21.7	14.8	35.5	21.6	23.3	10.6
Cincinnati, OH	3.8	2.3	6.7	4.0	2.2	1.4
Cleveland, OH	4.5	5.3	11.9	9.0	6.5	2.1
Colorado Springs, CO	7.0	5.2	11.7	10.5	6.2	5.3
Columbus, OH	6.7	2.9	10.0	5.1	2.9	1.8
Corpus Christi, TX	6.7	4.0	41.2	45.1	39.2	43.8
Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	23.2	9.9	34.8	17.2	27.6	12.5
Denver/Aurora, CO	17.0	7.2	25.6	12.0	19.1	7.0
Des Moines, IA	7.9	3.3	11.5	5.6	5.4	2.6
Detroit, MI	4.8	8.3	9.2	11.5	4.9	1.7
El Paso, TX	26.1	33.3	71.3	83.0	68.9	82.3
Fort Wayne, IN	4.9	1.6	8.4	5.5	4.9	1.5
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	15.9	6.6	27.2	12.6	21.3	8.8
Fresno, CA	20.3	21.5	39.5	41.0	26.4	36.2
Grand Rapids, MI	10.5	4.0	16.1	7.0	11.2	3.9
Greensboro, NC	8.1	5.2	11.2	7.6	5.5	5.5
Honolulu, HI	25.3	14.7	35.8	23.7	1.3	1.9
Houston, TX	26.4	15.2	41.3	26.5	33.3	19.8
Indianapolis, IN	4.6	2.2	7.3	4.0	4.1	1.8
Jacksonville, FL	5.9	4.4	9.5	6.8	4.1	3.4
Jersey City, NJ	34.0	41.5	50.0	60.1	25.5	45.5
Kansas City, MO	5.8	4.1	9.7	6.9	5.5	3.8
Las Vegas, NY	18.9	15.5	26.8	22.9	19.8	15.5
Lexington, KY	5.9	1.7	8.3	3.5	4.0	1.9
Lincoln, NE	5.9	1.3	9.3	4.1	3.4	1.8
Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	40.2	32.9	56.8	51.9	39.4	36.7
Louisville, KY	3.8	2.4	6.2	4.0	2.7	1.8
Lubbock, TX	3.5	2.4	22.3	22.2	20.1	21.2
Madison, WI	9.1	3.7	12.7	6.1	4.4	3.3
Memphis, TN	4.0	2.4	7.0	4.2	3.9	1.8

Table 6 continued

	Foreign Born		Language Spoken at Home is other than English		Language Spoken at Home is Spanish	
	Percent of pop.		Percent of pop. 5 and over		Percent of pop. 5 and over	
	City	Suburbs**	City	Suburbs	City	Suburbs
Miami/Hialeah, FL	64.3	46.2	81.5	63.1	76.3	53.1
Milwaukee, WI	7.7	3.9	15.9	6.8	10.0	2.2
Minneapolis/St Paul, MN	14.4	4.9	20.4	7.2	6.7	2.2
Mobile, AL	2.9	1.8	5.4	3.8	2.2	1.8
Montgomery, AL	2.1	1.0	4.2	2.9	2.0	1.5
Nashville, TN	7.1	2.7	10.1	4.5	5.1	2.4
New Orleans, LA	4.2	5.1	8.3	9.8	3.9	4.9
New York/Yonkers, NY	35.6	19.5	47.3	25.6	24.5	10.8
Newark, NJ	24.1	18.2	42.6	23.7	28.2	10.3
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	5.3	3.4	8.8	6.1	3.5	2.6
Oakland/Fremont, CA	30.1	21.9	40.2	29.9	15.7	13.2
Oklahoma City, OK	8.5	3.3	13.4	6.2	8.5	3.0
Omaha, NE	6.6	2.6	10.4	5.0	6.5	2.5
Philadelphia, PA	9.0	6.1	17.7	9.9	7.8	3.4
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	16.3	9.8	26.7	19.4	21.7	14.6
Pittsburgh, PA	5.6	2.1	9.2	4.6	1.9	1.0
Portland, OR	13.0	10.0	16.9	13.4	5.6	6.5
Raleigh, NC	11.7	8.4	14.8	11.0	7.6	6.2
Richmond, VA	3.9	4.7	6.7	7.1	3.5	2.7
Riverside, CA	19.9	18.7	35.3	33.3	28.2	27.6
Rochester, NY	7.3	5.3	17.8	7.7	11.0	2.1
Sacramento, CA	20.3	11.7	32.6	16.9	14.4	7.2
San Antonio, TX	11.7	6.3	46.7	25.8	44.0	22.7
San Diego, CA	25.7	18.4	37.4	29.7	21.4	22.3
San Francisco, CA	36.8	28.2	45.7	35.8	12.0	15.9
San Jose, CA	36.9	30.9	51.2	38.8	22.6	12.0
Santa Ana/Anaheim, CA	45.7	25.0	67.4	33.7	55.0	16.5
Seattle, WA	16.9	12.8	20.2	15.4	4.2	3.9
Shreveport, LA	1.6	1.7	4.1	4.1	1.7	2.2
Spokane, WA	5.7	3.4	7.9	5.5	1.7	2.1
St. Louis, MO	5.6	2.7	8.6	4.8	1.9	1.7
Stockton, CA	24.5	15.8	41.5	27.9	21.7	20.8
Tacoma, WA	11.9	6.6	16.5	10.0	4.8	3.4
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	10.8	9.4	17.8	14.5	11.7	8.5
Toledo, OH	3.0	2.8	7.3	5.7	3.4	2.4
Tucson, AZ	14.3	8.6	32.6	20.6	27.8	16.0
Tulsa, OK	6.5	1.8	9.9	4.1	6.6	2.1
Washington, DC	12.9	17.4	16.8	21.4	9.2	8.8
Wichita, KS	8.1	2.1	12.9	4.5	7.6	2.4

* 1990 rates and percent changes are available on the internet at www.downstate.edu/healthdata.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies). Where more than one city is listed they belong to the same MSA. In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

Source: Tabulations based on 2000 data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 7

1999 Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity for the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs*

	White				Black				Hispanic				Asian				Total	
	City		Suburbs**		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City	Suburbs
	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	%	%
Akron, OH	67.2	11.8	94.4	5.7	28.5	29.2	3.1	18.9	1.2	20.4	0.7	9.1	1.5	23.0	1.2	10.6	17.5	6.3
Albuquerque, NM	71.6	11.0	66.3	10.6	3.1	20.6	1.5	10.3	39.9	18.7	44.4	19.0	2.2	15.4	1.0	6.1	13.5	14.2
Anchorage, AK	72.2	5.0	NA	NA	5.8	10.3	NA	NA	5.7	11.4	NA	NA	5.6	14.1	NA	NA	7.3	NA
Atlanta, GA	33.2	8.5	66.3	5.5	61.4	33.0	25.3	11.9	4.5	24.5	6.8	18.2	1.9	21.1	3.5	8.9	24.4	7.8
Augusta, GA	44.9	12.3	72.9	7.3	50.3	26.2	23.3	25.1	2.8	19.6	2.2	19.7	1.5	15.8	1.6	5.5	19.6	11.6
Austin, TX	65.4	11.1	80.4	5.9	10.1	19.5	5.6	14.8	30.6	20.9	21.4	13.6	4.7	19.8	2.4	6.6	14.4	7.4
Bakersfield, CA	61.8	11.8	61.4	16.9	9.2	37.1	4.1	33.5	32.5	27.1	41.9	32.8	4.3	12.3	3.0	17.2	18.0	22.5
Baltimore, MD	31.6	13.4	79.6	4.2	64.3	27.3	14.8	10.9	1.7	21.7	2.1	9.4	1.5	30.2	3.2	7.8	22.9	5.4
Baton Rouge, LA	45.7	12.8	76.6	7.7	50.0	33.8	21.0	25.9	1.7	26.1	1.8	15.1	2.5	28.6	0.9	12.6	24.0	11.7
Birmingham, AL	24.1	12.6	82.8	6.7	73.4	28.4	14.6	20.9	1.6	35.2	1.9	21.3	0.8	33.1	0.9	7.4	24.7	9.0
Boston, MA	54.5	14.7	88.2	6.1	25.3	22.6	3.0	18.1	14.4	30.5	5.3	26.2	7.5	30.1	3.7	12.7	19.5	7.5
Buffalo, NY	54.4	18.3	93.6	5.9	37.2	34.4	3.2	29.4	7.5	44.9	1.4	18.6	1.4	36.8	1.3	19.2	26.6	7.0
Charlotte, NC	58.1	6.0	82.3	6.5	32.6	17.1	13.7	19.2	7.4	24.0	3.9	24.3	3.4	6.8	1.1	5.1	10.6	8.6
Chicago, IL	42.0	10.9	78.6	4.1	36.8	29.4	9.2	14.3	26.0	20.0	12.3	12.1	4.4	18.0	4.8	4.3	19.6	5.6
Cincinnati, OH	53.1	12.2	92.0	6.0	43.0	33.4	5.4	16.3	1.3	22.8	1.0	14.0	1.6	21.1	1.1	5.5	21.9	6.7
Cleveland, OH	41.5	16.6	86.5	5.3	51.0	33.8	9.8	16.6	7.3	32.6	2.3	16.1	1.4	25.6	1.4	8.7	26.3	6.7
Colorado Springs, CO	80.7	7.0	82.4	5.6	6.6	18.2	6.4	7.7	12.0	17.1	9.7	11.4	2.8	10.9	2.7	8.6	8.7	6.5
Columbus, OH	67.9	10.9	92.7	5.5	24.5	23.4	3.9	15.2	2.5	18.7	1.3	16.3	3.4	18.8	1.5	6.7	14.8	6.0
Corpus Christi, TX	71.6	14.6	76.2	17.5	4.7	31.3	2.2	21.2	54.3	22.9	55.6	27.8	1.3	6.1	0.8	14.0	17.6	19.8
Dallas/Garland/Plano/ Irving, TX	57.3	9.4	77.7	6.0	20.0	22.2	9.8	13.2	30.8	22.6	14.7	15.1	4.8	10.2	3.4	8.2	14.3	7.7
Denver/Aurora, CO	66.5	9.4	87.7	4.5	11.9	17.1	1.4	11.0	27.7	21.6	13.1	12.2	3.3	13.0	2.9	7.7	12.5	5.2
Des Moines, IA	82.3	8.7	95.6	4.1	8.1	28.8	1.0	21.9	6.6	23.9	2.3	15.5	3.5	12.7	1.4	3.9	11.4	4.5
Detroit, MI	12.3	22.4	87.3	5.5	81.6	26.4	6.9	16.8	5.0	27.8	2.3	11.1	1.0	26.2	2.7	6.2	26.1	6.6
El Paso, TX	73.2	21.3	77.2	33.0	3.1	16.1	2.8	20.0	76.6	26.2	86.1	34.4	1.1	12.3	0.9	16.1	22.2	32.0
Fort Wayne, IN	75.4	8.6	96.9	5.1	17.4	27.2	0.7	3.9	5.8	21.6	1.6	9.7	1.6	12.5	0.7	3.5	12.5	5.2
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	62.7	9.2	86.3	6.0	17.7	22.0	4.3	14.4	25.4	20.9	10.7	14.3	3.9	14.9	2.7	8.7	13.6	6.9
Fresno, CA	50.2	16.0	59.8	13.5	8.4	35.5	2.4	22.9	39.9	33.0	47.6	29.5	11.2	44.2	3.9	20.4	26.2	19.6
Grand Rapids, MI	67.3	10.1	89.8	5.5	20.4	28.7	4.4	24.4	13.1	26.5	4.8	16.3	1.6	11.3	1.6	7.5	15.7	6.8
Greensboro, NC	55.6	7.0	78.6	7.2	37.5	18.4	16.4	20.6	4.4	20.5	5.1	24.9	2.9	15.8	1.1	10.7	12.3	10.0
Honolulu, HI	19.7	9.6	22.5	6.5	1.6	9.5	2.9	7.6	4.4	17.4	8.4	15.9	55.9	11.7	54.2	7.5	11.8	8.5
Houston, TX	49.2	13.7	71.6	7.2	25.3	25.3	10.6	14.3	37.4	25.6	23.3	17.5	5.3	15.7	5.3	7.3	19.2	9.3
Indianapolis, IN	69.0	8.2	94.3	5.0	25.5	20.7	3.0	17.9	3.9	20.1	1.5	13.3	1.4	12.5	2.6	6.6	11.9	5.5
Jacksonville, FL	64.5	7.7	89.1	6.5	29.0	22.3	6.8	20.0	4.2	14.0	3.2	11.7	2.8	8.2	1.5	10.6	12.2	7.6
Jersey City, NJ	34.0	14.9	69.6	12.1	28.3	26.4	3.8	18.3	28.3	21.6	47.2	17.4	16.2	10.2	5.0	11.1	18.6	13.5
Kansas City, MO	60.7	8.4	87.5	5.2	31.3	24.6	6.6	19.2	6.9	21.3	4.7	16.0	1.9	16.6	1.7	7.7	14.3	6.5
Las Vegas, NV	69.8	9.3	75.5	9.3	10.4	23.7	7.1	18.6	23.6	18.7	19.3	16.3	4.8	9.3	5.3	8.3	11.9	10.7
Lexington, KY	81.0	10.4	92.9	11.4	13.5	25.1	4.7	21.6	3.3	27.1	1.5	25.3	2.5	17.0	0.5	21.6	12.9	12.2
Lincoln, NE	89.3	8.8	97.6	4.2	3.1	27.1	0.4	29.5	3.6	18.9	1.2	15.5	3.1	13.3	1.1	0.0	10.1	4.5
Los Angeles/LongBeach/ Glendale, CA	47.5	16.3	49.7	11.1	11.2	28.2	8.6	20.1	44.2	29.5	44.9	19.8	10.5	17.6	13.7	11.5	21.9	14.6
Louisville, KY	62.9	13.4	89.5	6.5	33.0	36.7	7.6	15.2	1.9	29.8	1.5	16.9	1.4	20.4	1.0	6.8	21.6	7.4
Lubbock, TX	72.9	15.1	80.9	12.7	8.7	34.5	3.0	42.2	27.5	24.0	27.5	23.1	1.5	20.2	0.4	20.3	18.4	15.2
Madison, WI	84.2	12.6	93.7	3.5	5.9	29.1	2.3	24.4	4.1	24.7	2.7	23.7	5.8	29.7	1.3	8.6	15.0	4.4

Table 7 continued

	White				Black				Hispanic				Asian				Total	
	City		Suburbs**		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City	Suburbs
	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	% pop.	%	%	%
Memphis, TN	34.4	8.9	77.6	5.0	61.4	27.1	19.2	22.5	3.0	22.7	1.7	10.4	1.5	17.0	1.4	7.1	20.6	8.5
Miami/Hialeah, FL	74.8	21.1	67.9	12.1	14.7	40.9	22.3	25.8	75.2	23.0	51.0	14.7	0.6	22.5	1.8	13.0	24.6	15.6
Milwaukee, WI	50.0	11.1	95.0	3.3	37.3	33.3	1.3	13.0	12.0	28.4	2.5	10.7	2.9	22.3	1.6	6.1	21.3	3.6
Minneapolis/St Paul, MN	66.0	9.2	92.0	3.3	15.3	31.5	4.5	16.4	7.8	22.5	2.1	12.6	8.8	32.4	4.6	6.2	16.4	4.0
Mobile, AL	50.4	8.2	80.4	9.6	46.3	34.7	16.4	32.0	1.4	20.4	1.3	19.3	1.5	28.9	1.0	17.8	21.2	13.6
Montgomery, AL	47.7	5.2	75.3	6.5	49.6	30.2	22.5	28.1	1.2	12.4	1.2	17.7	1.1	7.8	0.5	15.5	17.7	11.0
Nashville, TN	65.9	8.3	90.2	6.5	26.8	23.5	6.7	19.6	4.7	25.9	2.1	19.8	2.4	15.0	1.1	6.6	13.3	7.7
New Orleans, LA	28.1	11.5	73.9	8.4	67.3	35.0	20.7	29.5	3.1	22.1	5.1	14.1	2.3	30.0	2.1	14.7	27.9	13.1
New York/Yonkers, NY	45.0	14.7	76.7	5.7	26.4	25.7	11.9	13.7	27.0	30.6	11.6	15.0	9.7	19.5	5.0	5.6	21.1	7.4
Newark, NJ	26.5	21.0	72.0	4.5	53.5	31.6	17.4	14.4	29.5	29.4	10.8	14.6	1.2	27.3	4.5	4.6	28.4	6.8
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/ Chesapeake, VA	64.1	5.6	60.5	5.8	28.0	20.3	34.4	21.2	3.6	11.8	2.6	14.2	3.6	8.3	1.9	10.1	10.0	11.4
Oakland/Fremont, CA	36.8	8.6	61.7	5.9	24.7	24.1	8.7	16.0	19.1	18.4	18.3	11.8	22.6	12.5	15.4	8.7	14.6	8.0
Oklahoma City, OK	68.4	11.0	82.0	9.2	15.4	29.9	6.3	25.8	10.2	29.8	3.8	19.3	3.5	16.5	1.8	23.9	16.0	11.3
Omaha, NE	78.4	7.2	93.4	4.8	13.3	30.0	2.3	10.0	7.5	19.9	3.2	8.7	1.7	17.0	1.4	6.2	11.3	5.0
Philadelphia, PA	45.0	14.0	83.6	4.4	43.2	28.5	10.4	16.4	8.5	42.2	3.6	21.1	4.5	29.8	3.0	8.5	22.9	6.2
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/ Scottsdale, AZ	75.5	9.9	79.8	7.3	4.2	22.4	2.6	12.4	27.9	26.0	19.8	19.7	2.0	11.0	2.7	11.9	13.2	9.8
Pittsburgh, PA	67.6	14.3	93.1	8.2	27.1	34.1	4.9	27.5	1.3	25.4	0.6	15.3	2.8	30.5	0.9	8.2	20.4	9.3
Portland, OR	77.9	10.9	87.0	6.9	6.6	25.9	1.2	16.9	6.8	24.1	7.7	21.8	6.3	13.3	4.3	8.7	13.1	8.1
Raleigh, NC	63.2	7.8	71.2	6.7	27.8	17.1	21.2	17.8	7.0	26.7	5.8	26.3	3.4	10.8	2.8	9.5	11.5	9.9
Richmond, VA	38.3	10.8	62.8	4.0	57.2	27.6	9.7	13.0	2.6	30.9	2.3	11.2	1.3	30.0	2.3	7.4	21.4	6.3
Riverside, CA	59.3	11.3	62.3	11.7	7.4	22.7	7.8	22.0	38.1	19.4	37.7	21.0	5.7	27.8	4.4	12.7	15.8	15.0
Rochester, NY	48.3	16.4	92.9	5.8	38.6	33.6	3.2	18.0	12.8	41.8	2.2	19.5	2.3	21.2	1.8	10.2	25.9	6.4
Sacramento, CA	48.3	14.3	77.5	7.6	15.5	27.1	5.1	19.3	21.6	23.1	12.0	15.8	16.6	25.0	7.0	14.6	20.0	9.6
San Antonio, TX	67.7	14.7	78.0	8.1	6.8	21.7	6.1	11.4	58.7	22.4	32.3	16.3	1.6	11.7	1.6	5.0	17.3	9.4
San Diego, CA	60.2	10.9	71.4	8.2	7.9	20.5	4.1	15.0	25.4	26.1	27.7	19.1	13.7	13.1	6.1	8.1	14.6	10.8
San Francisco, CA	49.7	8.5	65.9	5.0	7.8	25.1	3.4	12.6	14.1	15.6	19.1	11.4	30.8	10.9	17.5	5.3	11.3	6.0
San Jose, CA	47.6	6.9	61.0	5.0	3.5	10.4	2.0	8.1	30.2	14.2	16.9	11.3	26.9	8.4	24.8	6.3	8.8	6.0
Santa Ana/Anaheim, CA	48.7	14.5	69.7	6.0	2.2	15.4	1.5	9.9	61.6	22.1	21.3	16.5	10.4	10.7	15.0	11.7	17.0	8.3
Seattle, WA	70.1	8.5	81.1	5.5	8.4	23.0	3.1	16.5	5.3	21.6	5.2	15.4	13.1	16.5	8.8	9.0	11.8	6.8
Shreveport, LA	46.6	8.5	73.3	9.2	50.7	36.0	23.4	35.3	1.6	18.4	2.1	17.3	0.8	11.5	0.9	15.2	22.8	15.4
Spokane, WA	89.2	14.5	93.1	8.4	2.1	30.3	1.2	21.1	3.0	26.2	2.6	14.8	2.2	20.5	1.9	19.4	15.9	9.1
St. Louis, MO	43.9	12.9	83.7	5.4	51.2	34.1	13.1	22.4	2.0	25.4	1.4	13.3	2.0	22.7	1.4	8.7	24.6	7.8
Stockton, CA	43.4	15.0	69.5	9.9	11.3	31.1	3.2	17.2	32.5	27.7	29.0	23.3	20.0	33.1	5.5	13.4	23.9	13.0
Tacoma, WA	69.2	12.3	81.9	7.1	11.3	20.7	5.3	14.7	6.9	25.4	5.0	17.9	7.6	26.1	5.3	13.5	15.9	8.4
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	67.5	10.6	87.5	8.4	24.4	29.4	6.0	21.1	12.5	21.7	9.7	17.7	2.4	12.6	1.8	10.4	15.9	9.7
Toledo, OH	70.2	11.9	94.4	6.4	23.6	33.2	1.7	20.3	5.5	25.6	3.3	13.6	1.0	25.2	1.3	9.2	17.9	6.9
Tucson, AZ	70.2	15.7	81.8	6.9	4.3	20.9	1.3	11.6	35.7	25.0	20.6	18.0	2.5	20.8	1.8	8.2	18.4	9.7
Tulsa, OK	70.1	9.4	81.6	7.6	15.5	30.1	2.5	19.7	7.2	25.9	2.6	13.3	1.8	14.6	0.8	4.7	14.1	8.8
Washington, DC	30.8	9.3	63.9	4.0	60.0	25.5	21.6	8.8	7.9	20.5	8.9	11.6	2.7	23.1	7.3	7.3	20.2	5.8
Wichita, KS	75.3	7.4	93.1	5.1	11.4	25.7	1.7	9.1	9.6	21.5	3.6	9.8	4.0	17.9	1.1	5.9	11.2	5.5

* 1989 rates and percent changes are available on the internet at www.downstate.edu/healthdata.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies). Where more than one city is listed, they belong to the same MSA. In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on 2000 data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 8

1999 Per Capita Income (PCI) by Race/Ethnicity for the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs*

	White				Black				Hispanic				Asian				Total	
	City		Suburbs**		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City	Suburbs
	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	PCI ($)	PCI ($)
Akron, OH	67.2	19,882	94.4	24,794	28.5	13,007	3.1	18,332	1.2	14,118	0.7	19,731	1.5	18,495	1.2	25,882	17,596	24,456
Albuquerque, NM	71.6	23,544	66.3	21,966	3.1	16,415	1.5	17,511	39.9	14,514	44.4	12,635	2.2	19,962	1.0	19,721	20,884	18,565
Anchorage, AK	72.2	29,009	NA	NA	5.8	18,798	NA	NA	5.7	15,081	NA	NA	5.6	16,123	NA	NA	25,287	NA
Atlanta, GA	33.2	50,500	66.3	28,540	61.4	13,156	25.3	18,187	4.5	14,684	6.8	13,765	1.9	17,757	3.5	21,376	25,772	24,948
Augusta, GA	44.9	22,286	72.9	22,182	50.3	12,901	23.3	13,399	2.8	12,698	2.2	15,798	1.5	17,080	1.6	17,845	17,117	19,854
Austin, TX	65.4	28,958	80.4	27,046	10.1	16,633	5.6	18,143	30.6	13,252	21.4	14,257	4.7	21,743	2.4	22,855	24,163	24,917
Bakersfield, CA	61.8	21,407	61.4	17,431	9.2	11,496	4.1	14,653	32.5	10,456	41.9	8,903	4.3	18,512	3.0	14,541	17,678	14,603
Baltimore, MD	31.6	25,139	79.6	28,632	64.3	13,132	14.8	20,522	1.7	15,170	2.1	18,715	1.5	15,584	3.2	14,737	16,978	26,939
Baton Rouge, LA	45.7	27,565	76.6	20,985	50.0	10,628	21.0	12,261	1.7	16,371	1.8	17,419	2.6	12,677	0.9	22,631	18,512	19,076
Birmingham, AL	24.1	24,989	82.8	25,298	73.4	12,724	14.6	14,047	1.6	12,067	1.9	13,446	0.8	13,009	0.9	25,254	15,663	23,462
Boston, MA	54.5	30,992	88.2	28,546	25.3	14,926	3.0	17,648	14.4	11,931	5.3	12,847	7.5	15,467	3.7	23,172	23,353	27,222
Buffalo, NY	54.4	17,757	93.6	22,248	37.2	12,264	3.2	15,517	7.5	9,552	1.4	13,302	1.4	10,951	1.3	24,897	14,991	21,862
Charlotte, NC	58.1	34,502	82.3	23,050	32.6	15,905	13.7	14,408	7.4	13,086	3.9	12,187	3.4	23,070	1.1	18,481	26,823	21,458
Chicago, IL	42.0	29,174	78.6	30,080	36.8	13,799	9.2	18,669	26.0	11,801	12.3	13,516	4.4	19,727	4.8	26,376	20,175	27,616
Cincinnati, OH	53.1	25,766	92.0	24,394	43.0	13,189	5.4	17,842	1.3	16,828	1.0	16,851	1.6	20,806	1.1	28,807	19,962	23,930
Cleveland, OH	41.5	18,171	86.5	25,443	51.0	11,632	9.8	18,097	7.3	10,128	2.3	14,301	1.4	13,762	1.4	28,924	14,291	24,488
Colorado Springs, CO	80.7	24,231	82.4	22,289	6.6	16,809	6.4	16,425	12.0	13,807	9.7	13,493	2.8	19,934	2.7	14,795	22,496	20,883
Columbus, OH	67.9	22,925	92.7	25,678	24.5	15,138	3.9	18,539	2.5	13,845	1.3	14,440	3.4	19,995	1.5	29,140	20,450	25,222
Corpus Christi, TX	71.6	19,618	76.2	16,588	4.7	13,623	2.2	12,334	54.3	12,043	55.6	10,131	1.3	20,688	0.8	10,866	17,419	14,941
Dallas/Garland/Plano/ Irving, TX	57.3	30,919	77.7	27,256	20.0	14,896	9.8	18,296	30.8	10,787	14.7	13,086	4.8	23,708	3.4	24,433	23,806	24,914
Denver/Aurora, CO	66.5	27,500	87.7	29,637	11.9	17,175	1.4	25,192	27.7	11,955	13.1	16,118	3.3	18,081	2.9	22,262	23,102	28,232
Des Moines, IA	82.3	21,093	95.6	26,731	8.1	12,773	1.0	17,304	6.6	10,787	2.3	12,861	3.5	13,479	1.4	24,584	19,467	26,289
Detroit, MI	12.3	17,329	87.3	27,747	81.6	14,571	6.9	21,679	5.0	10,938	2.3	18,560	1.0	13,600	2.7	28,557	14,717	26,980
El Paso, TX	73.2	15,490	77.2	8,927	3.1	16,871	2.8	11,900	76.6	10,955	86.1	7,321	1.1	19,352	0.9	12,492	14,388	8,644
Fort Wayne, IN	75.4	20,339	96.9	22,312	17.4	13,310	0.7	25,225	5.8	11,124	1.6	15,531	1.6	16,510	0.7	27,510	18,517	22,204
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	62.7	24,048	86.3	25,389	17.7	15,114	4.3	18,191	25.4	11,039	10.7	13,697	3.9	17,224	2.7	19,157	20,197	24,098
Fresno, CA	50.2	20,504	59.8	19,463	8.4	10,802	2.4	14,672	39.9	9,691	47.6	9,250	11.2	10,270	3.9	15,563	15,010	15,725
Grand Rapids, MI	67.3	20,423	89.8	22,504	20.4	12,389	4.4	13,668	13.1	11,049	4.8	12,193	1.6	15,481	1.6	17,035	17,661	21,619
Greensboro, NC	55.6	29,838	78.6	22,909	37.5	14,855	16.4	14,732	4.4	12,327	5.1	10,067	2.9	15,421	1.1	19,106	22,986	21,059
Honolulu, HI	19.7	35,817	22.5	26,773	1.6	20,524	2.9	18,311	4.4	15,351	8.4	12,586	55.9	22,820	54.2	19,136	24,191	20,384
Houston, TX	49.2	27,365	71.6	26,246	25.3	13,772	10.6	17,270	37.4	10,640	23.3	12,595	5.3	19,161	5.3	22,164	20,101	23,293
Indianapolis, IN	69.0	24,425	94.3	15,397	25.5	15,662	3.0	17,541	3.9	12,336	1.5	16,488	1.4	21,955	2.6	21,282	21,640	24,660
Jacksonville, FL	64.5	23,559	89.1	25,772	29.0	14,008	6.8	14,169	4.2	16,964	3.2	15,082	2.8	19,667	1.5	23,312	20,337	24,645
Jersey City, NJ	34.0	25,851	69.6	24,935	28.3	14,706	3.8	19,654	28.3	13,261	47.2	14,682	16.2	22,038	5.0	25,231	19,410	22,289
Kansas City, MO	60.7	25,119	87.5	25,319	31.3	14,339	6.6	16,821	6.9	12,185	4.7	13,616	1.9	15,192	1.7	21,423	20,753	24,182
Las Vegas, NV	69.8	24,853	75.5	22,648	10.4	15,980	7.1	16,785	23.6	11,777	19.3	12,753	4.8	24,159	5.3	17,917	22,060	20,826
Lexington, KY	81.0	25,107	92.9	19,370	13.5	14,386	4.7	14,848	3.3	10,369	1.5	11,532	2.5	23,016	0.5	20,494	23,109	19,006
Lincoln, NE	89.3	22,007	97.6	23,943	3.1	13,502	0.4	11,739	3.6	11,444	1.2	15,826	3.1	15,191	1.1	8,714	20,984	23,948
Los Angeles/LongBeach/ Glendale, CA	47.5	28,581	49.7	26,389	11.2	16,545	8.6	18,211	44.2	10,316	44.9	11,750	10.5	18,931	13.7	21,355	20,568	20,780
Louisville, KY	62.9	22,145	89.5	23,573	33.0	11,374	7.6	17,959	1.9	11,941	1.5	14,936	1.4	13,723	1.0	25,196	18,193	22,937
Lubbock, TX	72.9	20,179	80.9	17,996	8.7	10,030	3.0	9,831	27.5	10,151	27.5	9,576	1.5	21,681	0.4	7,774	17,511	16,455
Madison, WI	84.2	25,395	93.7	27,161	5.9	14,181	2.3	12,239	4.1	13,173	2.7	12,512	5.8	13,605	1.3	17,519	23,498	26,458
Memphis, TN	34.4	27,533	77.6	26,101	61.4	12,599	19.2	14,612	3.0	13,022	1.7	14,668	1.5	18,693	1.4	21,481	17,838	23,669
Miami/Hialeah, FL	74.8	15,301	67.9	23,230	14.7	9,769	22.3	12,554	75.2	12,969	51.0	17,877	0.6	19,380	1.8	13,453	14,080	20,059
Milwaukee, WI	50.0	21,160	95.0	28,157	37.3	11,446	1.3	21,021	12.0	9,695	2.5	16,245	2.9	12,275	1.6	27,973	16,181	27,767
Minneapolis/St Paul, MN	66.0	27,033	92.0	22,866	15.3	12,349	4.5	17,148	7.8	10,957	2.1	15,560	8.8	9,737	4.6	16,219	21,626	27,558

Table 8 continued

	White				Black				Hispanic				Asian				Total	
	City		Suburbs**		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City	Suburbs
	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	% pop.	PCI ($)	PCI ($)	PCI ($)
Mobile, AL	50.4	24,912	80.4	19,744	46.3	11,004	16.4	11,378	1.4	16,058	1.3	14,070	1.5	12,876	1.0	15,101	18,072	18,159
Montgomery, AL	47.7	27,158	75.3	20,601	49.6	12,030	22.5	10,539	1.2	20,967	1.2	15,178	1.1	23,165	0.5	19,702	19,385	18,176
Nashville, TN	65.9	25,965	90.2	24,376	26.8	14,506	6.7	15,801	4.7	11,593	2.1	13,059	2.4	17,490	1.1	22,235	22,018	23,555
New Orleans, LA	28.1	31,971	73.9	22,361	67.3	11,332	20.7	11,419	3.1	16,151	5.1	15,798	2.3	13,869	2.1	17,681	17,258	19,730
New York/Yonkers, NY	45.0	31,854	76.7	40,816	26.4	15,313	11.9	20,510	27.0	12,234	11.6	17,047	9.7	18,752	5.0	32,776	22,411	36,382
Newark, NJ	26.5	15,024	72.0	34,893	53.5	12,648	17.4	19,109	29.5	11,423	10.8	16,568	1.2	14,939	4.5	31,318	13,009	30,833
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/ Chesapeake, VA	64.1	24,171	60.5	23,483	28.0	14,197	34.4	14,365	3.6	14,643	2.6	13,822	3.6	18,710	1.9	18,030	20,674	19,911
Oakland/Fremont, CA	36.8	34,333	61.7	34,802	24.7	18,091	8.7	20,979	19.1	13,636	18.3	16,136	22.6	25,239	15.4	24,542	25,133	29,288
Oklahoma City, OK	68.4	22,162	82.0	21,014	15.4	13,043	6.3	13,375	10.2	9,322	3.8	12,325	3.5	15,430	1.8	14,501	19,098	19,606
Omaha, NE	78.4	24,454	93.4	23,053	13.3	12,069	2.3	20,253	7.5	11,730	3.2	14,403	1.7	19,119	1.4	17,419	21,756	22,602
Philadelphia, PA	45.0	21,293	83.6	28,732	43.2	13,145	10.4	17,925	8.5	8,969	3.6	14,437	4.5	12,325	3.0	23,325	16,509	26,993
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/ Scottsdale, AZ	75.5	24,556	79.8	24,861	4.2	16,006	2.6	18,813	27.9	9,778	19.8	12,847	2.0	22,508	2.7	20,703	21,549	22,583
Pittsburgh, PA	67.6	21,804	93.1	21,689	27.1	12,356	4.9	13,920	1.3	16,808	0.6	16,269	2.8	15,854	0.9	32,637	18,816	21,285
Portland, OR	77.9	25,084	87.0	24,743	6.6	14,070	1.2	18,706	6.8	11,622	7.7	11,146	6.3	17,094	4.3	22,155	22,643	23,581
Raleigh, NC	63.2	30,489	71.2	27,981	27.8	16,114	21.2	15,900	7.0	11,752	5.8	13,068	3.4	21,648	2.8	25,053	25,113	24,559
Richmond, VA	38.3	31,900	62.8	23,406	57.2	13,119	9.7	23,376	2.6	11,838	2.3	13,076	1.3	13,355	2.3	21,882	20,337	24,514
Riverside, CA	59.3	21,627	62.3	20,764	7.4	15,680	7.8	14,951	38.1	11,291	37.7	11,069	5.7	16,553	4.4	19,316	17,882	17,713
Rochester, NY	48.3	20,320	92.9	23,591	38.6	11,744	3.2	16,824	12.8	8,797	2.2	14,288	2.3	12,141	1.8	23,558	15,588	23,138
Sacramento, CA	48.3	24,353	77.5	25,917	15.5	14,130	5.1	17,521	21.6	12,131	12.0	15,079	16.6	14,990	7.0	19,861	18,721	23,901
San Antonio, TX	67.7	19,832	78.0	23,302	6.8	15,869	6.1	17,012	58.7	12,140	32.3	12,983	1.6	20,232	1.6	16,531	17,487	21,158
San Diego, CA	60.2	29,502	71.4	25,798	7.9	16,694	4.1	16,882	25.4	11,430	27.7	11,955	13.7	18,279	6.1	19,246	23,609	22,401
San Francisco, CA	49.7	48,393	65.9	45,818	7.8	19,275	3.4	23,704	14.1	18,584	19.1	16,265	30.8	22,201	17.5	30,157	34,556	38,355
San Jose, CA	47.6	33,367	61.0	46,250	3.5	25,196	2.0	29,416	30.2	14,799	16.9	17,614	26.9	24,964	24.8	35,570	26,697	39,759
Santa Ana/Anaheim, CA	48.7	18,763	69.7	33,741	2.2	17,752	1.5	24,318	61.6	9,741	21.3	14,223	10.4	17,801	15.0	21,703	15,162	29,091
Seattle, WA	70.1	35,641	81.1	28,866	8.4	18,328	3.1	19,227	5.3	17,216	5.2	14,977	13.1	18,842	8.8	22,629	30,306	26,973
Shreveport, LA	46.6	25,601	73.3	19,945	50.7	10,635	23.4	10,264	1.6	16,689	2.1	12,141	0.8	24,743	0.9	18,168	17,759	17,454
Spokane, WA	89.2	19,319	93.1	20,417	2.1	12,734	1.2	12,673	3.0	10,398	2.6	12,771	2.2	12,740	1.9	15,218	18,451	19,878
St. Louis, MO	43.9	21,830	83.7	25,082	51.2	11,582	13.1	15,314	2.0	13,710	1.4	16,889	2.0	15,629	1.4	13,246	16,108	23,626
Stockton, CA	43.4	20,881	69.5	21,446	11.3	13,733	3.2	15,065	32.5	10,375	29.0	10,894	20.0	11,660	5.5	17,910	15,405	18,910
Tacoma, WA	69.2	21,678	81.9	23,115	11.3	15,725	5.3	16,982	6.9	11,287	5.0	12,700	7.6	14,171	5.3	15,580	19,130	21,656
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	67.5	25,709	87.5	22,859	24.4	12,690	6.0	14,346	12.5	15,025	9.7	14,418	2.4	18,028	1.8	42,045	21,573	21,852
Toledo, OH	70.2	19,455	94.4	24,146	23.6	12,873	1.7	16,582	5.5	12,080	3.3	14,383	1.0	15,323	1.3	29,998	17,388	23,837
Tucson, AZ	70.2	18,641	81.8	27,106	4.3	13,489	1.3	18,250	35.7	10,604	20.6	13,002	2.5	13,946	1.8	23,052	16,322	24,510
Tulsa, OK	70.1	25,277	81.6	19,857	15.5	12,256	2.5	15,049	7.2	10,491	2.6	12,084	1.8	16,818	0.8	18,118	21,534	18,710
Washington, DC	30.8	52,552	63.9	35,576	60.0	17,734	21.6	22,635	7.9	17,375	8.9	16,439	2.7	26,851	7.3	14,646	28,659	30,573
Wichita, KS	75.3	23,321	93.1	21,352	11.4	12,872	1.7	13,592	9.6	10,798	3.6	13,075	4.0	15,616	1.1	15,097	20,647	20,799

* 1989 per capita incomes and percent changes are available on the internet at www.downstate.edu/healthdata.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies). Where more than one city is listed, they belong to the same MSA. In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on 2000 data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 9

2000 Percent of Births of Low Birth Weight (<5.5 lbs.) by Race/Ethnicity for the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs*

	White, Non-Hispanic				Black, Non-Hispanic				Hispanic				Asian				Total			
	City		Suburbs**		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs	
	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%
Akron, OH	2,243	7.3	5,005	6.2	1,084	13.1	229	11.8	32	---	27	---	75	---	108	7.4	3,443	9.2	5,379	6.4
Albuquerque, NM	2,875	7.5	1,008	7.3	223	14.0	25	---	4,299	7.9	1,137	9.2	195	7.3	31	---	7,965	7.8	2,580	8.0
Anchorage, AK	2,481	4.5	NA	NA	247	13.0	NA	NA	370	5.4	NA	NA	416	8.0	NA	NA	4,122	6.1	NA	NA
Atlanta, GA	1,882	7.4	32,643	6.4	5,543	13.4	16,754	11.5	1,511	5.5	7,106	5.8	257	5.4	2,559	7.7	9,466	10.6	60,380	7.8
Augusta, GA	1,308	6.4	2,568	7.1	1,869	13.2	1,093	12.2	85	---	115	4.3	52	---	40	---	3,329	10.2	3,828	8.4
Austin, TX	5,021	5.8	5,449	5.8	1,255	13.7	441	12.3	5,813	6.6	2,815	7.4	696	5.6	238	7.1	12,811	6.9	8,969	6.6
Bakersfield, CA	2,708	6.4	1,283	5.6	572	15.1	83	---	3,622	6.0	2,894	5.8	245	7.8	176	9.7	7,226	6.9	4,463	6.0
Baltimore, MD	2,724	8.4	18,325	6.1	7,083	15.7	4,560	12.2	211	7.6	705	5.7	128	7.0	839	8.0	10,213	13.5	24,558	7.3
Baton Rouge, LA	1,762	7.0	3,364	7.5	2,909	13.5	962	13.4	94	---	72	---	158	12.0	23	---	4,939	10.9	4,434	8.7
Birmingham, AL	1,106	7.8	6,868	7.8	3,265	14.2	1,475	12.8	133	4.5	331	3.9	43	---	106	3.8	4,554	12.3	8,791	8.4
Boston, MA	2,900	6.7	52,240	6.5	2,689	12.8	3,015	10.3	1,751	7.9	5,769	7.8	684	6.9	3,927	7.6	8,080	9.0	65,571	6.8
Buffalo, NY	1,527	7.9	6,545	7.0	1,977	14.2	399	13.1	437	9.4	125	6.4	91	---	182	6.0	4,588	10.7	9,200	6.9
Charlotte, NC	5,197	7.0	9,897	7.1	3,534	13.0	2,060	13.8	1,431	6.6	1,186	5.4	479	10.2	202	10.9	10,671	9.1	13,398	8.1
Chicago, IL	10,656	6.7	49,256	6.4	19,429	14.7	8,670	12.5	18,524	6.3	18,153	6.1	2,128	8.4	5,112	8.8	50,820	9.7	81,325	7.1
Cincinnati, OH	2,898	6.7	16,904	6.5	3,027	13.6	1,128	11.3	106	4.8	245	6.1	136	8.1	367	9.8	6,178	10.1	18,665	6.9
Cleveland, OH	2,961	8.4	17,453	6.2	4,767	13.7	2,370	11.7	722	8.3	743	8.0	128	14.1	500	6.0	8,614	11.4	21,157	6.9
Colorado Springs, CO	4,801	7.8	1,074	9.1	581	14.1	81	---	1,270	9.9	132	8.3	310	10.0	33	---	6,972	8.8	1,329	9.3
Columbus, OH	6,174	8.2	12,044	6.8	3,534	12.3	606	12.4	405	6.4	255	6.3	464	8.0	390	9.0	10,712	9.6	13,356	7.1
Corpus Christi, TX	1,310	7.6	545	7.3	182	11.5	41	---	3,112	8.5	1,167	10.2	81	---	9	---	4,692	8.2	1,762	9.4
Dallas/Garland/ Irving, TX*	9,873	7.0	17,747	6.5	6,397	13.0	2,819	12.3	17,129	6.4	6,359	6.1	1,861	8.7	1,345	7.4	35,648	8.0	28,463	7.0
Denver/Aurora, CO	6,416	8.1	13,921	8.0	1,913	16.1	205	11.2	7,336	7.8	3,147	8.6	670	11.0	663	10.7	16,436	9.1	18,034	8.2
Des Moines, IA	2,536	7.1	3,429	5.3	344	9.0	42	---	399	3.8	166	6.6	168	8.3	116	4.3	3,499	7.0	3,801	5.4
Detroit, MI	1,348	9.4	36,729	6.2	12,769	15.0	3,805	13.4	1,158	6.2	1,511	5.3	209	10.0	2,002	6.9	15,886	13.8	46,980	6.9
El Paso, TX	1,238	6.7	35	---	253	13.5	1	---	11,350	7.0	1,250	6.7	128	8.6	1	---	13,001	7.1	1,292	6.9
Fort Wayne, IN	2,670	8.0	3,681	5.8	734	12.4	15	---	337	6.5	67	---	93	---	29	---	3,844	8.8	3,806	5.8
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	6,658	6.1	8,601	6.5	3,099	13.2	563	11.2	6,339	6.5	2,214	6.3	784	6.5	470	8.9	16,954	7.6	11,909	6.8
Fresno, CA	2,342	5.9	1,913	5.2	763	12.7	87	9.2	4,880	6.5	4,942	6.0	1,068	7.4	229	6.6	9,134	7.0	7,240	5.8
Grand Rapids, MI	2,044	6.1	9,354	5.6	949	17.0	758	12.2	776	7.7	1,102	7.1	116	9.5	348	5.7	4,126	8.9	13,059	6.3
Greensboro, NC	1,467	6.3	9,730	7.4	1,490	12.9	2,600	14.6	321	5.3	1,993	6.3	138	9.4	226	7.1	3,444	9.2	14,598	8.6
Honolulu, HI	753	3.3	1,497	5.2	127	7.9	277	12.0	372	7.1	1,146	7.9	3,657	8.8	5,713	7.8	4,719	7.9	7,932	7.4
Houston, TX	8,303	6.6	16,853	6.1	9,895	12.3	2,761	11.3	23,880	6.2	9,071	6.1	2,626	7.2	1,470	6.7	44,792	7.7	30,256	6.6
Indianapolis, IN	8,884	7.0	10,642	6.5	4,005	12.9	234	9.5	1,105	4.8	239	6.8	246	5.0	160	10.2	14,247	8.4	11,283	6.6
Jacksonville, FL	6,346	6.9	3,867	6.4	4,107	14.0	449	10.5	511	5.9	210	9.0	436	9.6	106	6.6	11,432	9.5	4,650	6.9
Jersey City, NJ	646	6.7	1,523	6.3	1,330	14.3	237	12.2	1,163	9.2	2,771	6.5	798	8.7	359	6.1	3,969	10.5	4,904	6.7
Kansas City, MO	3,565	6.7	15,956	6.2	2,646	12.1	1,506	11.2	824	6.9	1,379	4.7	240	8.8	554	6.9	7,343	8.8	19,630	6.5
Las Vegas, NV	6,260	6.9	5,756	7.2	1,454	12.7	736	12.8	4,694	5.9	3,626	6.3	1,119	6.3	503	6.0	13,772	7.2	10,814	7.3
Lexington, KY	2,814	6.2	2,813	6.8	580	14.0	120	11.7	208	3.8	45	---	93	4.4	19	---	3,702	7.2	3,011	7.3
Lincoln, NE	2,952	6.7	232	5.6	117	12.0	0	---	181	5.5	5	---	194	7.7	1	---	3,519	6.9	239	5.4
Los Angeles/LongBeach/ Glendale, CA	14,528	6.9	14,597	5.8	7,962	12.0	5,532	12.0	49,738	5.6	48,017	5.6	6,060	7.2	10,595	6.3	78,653	6.6	78,855	6.2
Louisville, KY	4,540	7.4	6,636	6.7	2,236	13.6	461	13.7	133	6.0	150	9.3	179	9.5	73	---	7,112	9.4	7,325	7.2
Lubbock, TX	1,579	7.8	312	6.7	331	13.3	16	---	1,320	10.0	204	9.3	77	---	2	---	3,320	9.2	535	8.0
Madison, WI	1,978	5.0	2,468	5.8	321	12.8	35	---	331	4.8	67	---	268	4.5	54	---	2,925	5.8	2,633	6.2
Memphis, TN	2,497	7.6	5,318	6.4	8,107	15.0	1,610	14.0	551	6.4	146	4.8	228	9.6	153	8.5	11,390	12.8	7,240	8.2
Miami/Hialeah, FL	1,497	7.0	3,331	6.8	6,044	11.9	2,826	11.0	8,643	6.6	9,443	6.1	216	13.0	270	4.8	16,390	8.7	15,916	7.1
Milwaukee, WI	3,669	7.1	9,613	5.5	5,131	13.6	103	12.6	1,779	7.2	406	5.2	480	7.1	269	5.6	11,150	10.2	10,424	5.6
Minneapolis/St Paul, MN	5,047	6.4	26,539	5.7	2,809	11.5	1,256	10.5	1,602	6.5	1,139	5.8	1,616	7.0	1,490	5.6	11,801	7.7	32,487	5.7
Mobile, AL	1,544	7.5	3,498	8.2	1,872	12.9	983	16.9	59	---	67	---	52	---	55	---	3,527	10.4	4,645	10.1
Montgomery, AL	1,245	7.6	1,314	7.3	2,079	13.7	455	13.6	51	---	20	---	45	---	6	---	3,423	11.3	1,801	8.8
Nashville, TN	4,874	6.9	8,456	7.6	2,742	14.5	713	12.1	820	6.5	361	4.7	339	7.1	156	12.8	8,793	9.2	9,701	7.9
New Orleans, LA	1,169	7.0	7,534	6.8	6,069	14.0	3,639	14.4	169	7.7	652	7.7	167	7.2	314	10.5	7,586	12.6	12,199	9.2

Table 9 continued

	White, Non-Hispanic				Black, Non-Hispanic				Hispanic				Asian				Total			
	City		Suburbs**		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs	
	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%
New York/Yonkers, NY	33,013	6.4	9,385	6.7	33,791	11.7	1,988	12.7	41,027	7.4	2,629	5.4	15,222	6.8	843	7.4	123,912	8.2	15,979	7.1
Newark, NJ	456	7.5	14,010	6.2	2,714	16.6	5,043	12.7	1,615	9.2	3,961	7.1	88	10.2	1,469	7.2	4,918	13.3	24,586	7.7
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/ Chesapeake, VA	7,722	5.8	5,430	6.8	4,370	12.6	4,216	12.2	592	8.5	262	6.5	539	7.3	239	6.3	13,290	8.3	10,164	9.0
Oakland/Fremont, CA	2,212	4.1	10,781	5.5	2,290	12.3	2,304	11.2	2,841	4.3	7,094	5.8	2,782	6.5	4,905	8.0	10,188	6.7	25,197	6.6
Oklahoma City, Ok	4,102	7.7	6,453	7.0	1,480	13.1	547	11.7	1,446	7.1	419	6.0	306	11.1	200	6.0	7,801	8.7	8,419	7.0
Omaha, NE	4,190	7.0	4,478	6.2	1,082	13.2	140	8.6	841	6.9	224	5.8	181	4.4	107	8.4	6,402	8.0	4,987	6.3
Philadelphia, PA	6,687	7.1	35,479	6.0	11,156	13.8	5,842	13.0	2,566	9.4	2,378	6.9	1,274	6.1	1,947	6.8	21,895	10.8	45,925	7.0
Phoenix/Mesa, AZ[b]	16,351	7.1	11,359	7.0	1,410	12.9	615	10.1	17,604	6.6	6,060	6.4	1,226	6.5	362	7.3	37,879	7.1	19,240	6.8
Pittsburgh, PA	2,139	8.0	19,357	6.6	1,554	13.7	1,659	13.8	50	---	162	8.6	135	6.7	316	7.3	3,909	10.3	21,587	7.2
Portland, OR	5,212	5.8	15,674	5.5	696	12.5	291	9.6	1,053	7.7	3,033	5.2	803	7.3	1,345	6.8	7,862	6.8	20,498	5.6
Raleigh, NC	2,454	7.2	8,439	6.5	1,555	14.2	3,063	14.1	768	6.4	1,626	4.5	216	7.4	553	6.9	5,011	9.3	13,747	8.0
Richmond, VA	896	8.3	7,096	6.6	2,007	15.4	2,767	12.6	114	4.4	347	5.8	30	---	354	6.2	3,054	12.8	10,592	8.1
Riverside, CA	1,891	6.7	16,056	6.0	374	11.8	3,807	11.4	3,262	6.3	25,308	5.8	250	4.8	2,289	6.9	5,806	6.7	47,762	6.4
Rochester, NY	1,280	6.3	8,331	5.6	1,828	15.0	315	9.2	617	7.3	274	5.8	108	12.0	274	5.8	3,956	10.7	9,766	5.7
Sacramento, CA	4,138	6.0	8,559	5.5	1,793	11.9	407	8.1	2,992	6.3	2,002	5.7	1,903	6.6	966	7.9	10,911	7.2	12,012	5.8
San Antonio, TX	5,502	6.4	2,448	5.4	1,323	12.9	194	13.9	14,842	7.6	1,862	7.5	358	8.7	72	---	22,160	7.7	4,631	6.6
San Diego, CA	6,175	5.9	11,127	5.6	1,559	10.9	1,075	11.8	8,100	5.4	11,259	5.3	3,043	7.3	1,768	7.4	18,933	6.3	25,404	5.8
San Francisco, CA	2,942	5.4	5,958	5.9	760	12.6	318	11.6	1,890	5.2	3,892	5.5	3,069	6.7	3,001	6.9	8,665	6.5	13,247	6.1
San Jose, CA	3,965	5.8	4,059	6.3	409	6.4	176	9.7	7,162	5.6	2,225	4.8	5,224	6.1	3,943	7.5	16,925	5.9	10,761	6.6
Santa Ana/Anaheim, CA	1,999	5.1	14,495	5.2	206	8.7	410	10.5	12,129	5.4	10,872	4.8	1,298	6.4	5,402	6.9	15,660	5.5	31,362	5.4
Seattle, WA	3,937	5.3	16,975	4.9	930	10.8	990	10.3	736	5.9	2,237	5.9	1,457	6.4	3,134	6.1	7,418	6.3	24,589	5.4
Shreveport, LA	1,138	9.1	1,801	8.0	2,063	14.6	744	14.0	44	---	64	---	38	---	23	---	3,295	12.5	2,646	9.8
Spokane, WA	2,946	6.2	2,031	5.3	82	---	26	---	135	7.5	82	---	103	4.9	73	---	3,409	6.4	2,258	5.3
St. Louis, MO	1,730	7.2	23,372	6.6	3,414	14.3	5,428	13.8	149	5.4	634	5.5	129	4.7	668	6.7	5,434	11.6	30,167	7.9
Stockton, CA	1,387	5.8	2,026	5.2	670	12.4	85	---	2,584	5.2	1,515	5.7	1,060	8.3	243	8.2	5,723	6.8	3,883	5.7
Tacoma, WA	2,297	4.9	4,768	5.8	518	10.8	327	12.0	461	5.4	483	5.0	470	7.2	439	8.9	3,944	6.1	6,233	6.2
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	5,610	6.7	12,882	6.7	3,548	13.3	1,253	12.8	2,220	8.3	2,657	6.2	474	7.8	414	9.7	11,918	9.0	17,290	7.1
Toledo, OH	3,288	7.1	3,101	6.5	1,422	11.8	59	11.9	386	7.5	186	4.8	85	---	59	---	5,201	8.4	3,417	6.6
Tucson, AZ	5,063	7.7	357	8.7	407	18.4	6	---	5,557	8.0	187	8.0	293	7.2	4	---	11,792	8.2	724	7.9
Tulsa, OK	3,836	7.6	4,729	7.0	1,363	14.5	143	11.9	844	4.5	194	7.7	164	5.5	68	---	6,650	8.4	5,739	7.2
Washington, DC	1,463	6.8	36,003	6.1	5,108	14.0	16,157	11.4	876	8.3	9,326	6.2	177	9.0	6,231	7.9	7,666	11.9	67,707	7.5
Wichita, KS	4,491	7.3	2,153	5.8	865	13.3	28	---	953	6.5	103	2.9	343	5.8	13	---	6,739	7.9	2,321	5.7

* 1990 rates and percent changes are available on the internet at www.downstate.edu/healthdata.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies). Where more than one city is listed, they belong to the same MSA. In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

--- Where the number of births is less than 100, the rate is not reported. Use caution in interpreting rates with small numbers.

[a] For 1990, natality data were not available for Plano, which is one of the 100 largest cities and part of the Dallas MSA. To make comparisons, Dallas city and suburban birth data and natality rates exclude Plano for both 1990 and 2000.

[b] For 1990, natality data were not available for Glendale or Scottsdale, which are two of the 100 largest cities and part of the Phoenix MSA. To make comparisons, Phoenix city and suburban birth data and natality rates exclude these cities for both 1990 and 2000.

Source: Natality tabulations based on data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1990 and 2000.

TABLE 10

2000 Percent of Births to Teens (<age 20) by Race/Ethnicity for the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs*

	White, Non-Hispanic				Black, Non-Hispanic				Hispanic				Asian				Total			
	City		Suburbs**		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs	
	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%
Akron, OH	2,243	11.3	5,005	6.5	1,084	25.2	229	14.0	32	---	27	---	75	---	108	0.9	3,443	15.7	5,379	6.7
Albuquerque, NM	2,875	7.1	1,008	8.6	223	19.7	25	---	4,299	20.1	1,137	20.1	195	4.1	31	---	7,965	14.8	2,580	15.4
Anchorage, AK	2,481	8.1	NA	NA	247	15.0	NA	NA	370	17.0	NA	NA	416	12.3	NA	NA	4,122	11.6	NA	NA
Atlanta, GA	1,882	2.0	32,643	7.5	5,543	22.7	16,754	13.0	1,511	15.5	7,106	14.3	257	3.1	2,559	3.2	9,466	16.4	60,380	9.6
Augusta, GA	1,308	13.7	2,568	10.2	1,869	20.4	1,093	24.7	85	---	115	14.8	52	---	40	---	3,329	17.3	3,826	14.4
Austin, TX	5,021	4.6	5,449	6.4	1,255	19.0	441	14.1	5,813	18.6	2,815	18.7	596	1.9	238	1.3	12,811	12.2	8,969	10.5
Bakersfield, CA	2,708	13.7	1,283	14.8	572	22.0	83	---	3,622	20.0	2,894	18.5	245	6.5	176	9.7	7,226	17.3	4,463	16.9
Baltimore, MD	2,724	10.9	18,325	5.7	7,083	26.3	4,560	13.3	211	10.4	705	10.5	128	1.6	839	1.5	10,213	21.5	24,568	7.1
Baton Rouge, LA	1,762	8.9	3,364	10.4	2,909	22.0	962	18.0	94	---	72	---	158	6.3	23	---	4,939	15.8	4,434	12.1
Birmingham, AL	1,106	8.4	6,868	8.9	3,265	21.4	1,475	18.9	133	16.5	331	12.7	43	---	106	0.9	4,554	17.9	8,791	10.6
Boston, MA	2,900	4.0	52,240	4.0	2,689	14.6	3,015	9.5	1,751	15.6	5,769	17.7	684	3.4	3,927	4.9	8,080	10.0	65,571	5.5
Buffalo, NY	1,527	9.8	6,545	5.4	1,977	21.9	399	24.1	437	25.6	125	14.4	91	---	182	1.6	4,588	16.9	9,200	6.6
Charlotte, NC	5,197	4.6	9,897	10.4	3,534	16.4	2,060	21.4	1,431	16.1	1,186	17.8	479	6.3	202	7.4	10,671	10.2	13,398	12.7
Chicago, IL	10,656	3.9	49,256	3.8	19,429	24.1	8,670	18.7	18,524	16.1	18,153	13.5	2,128	2.9	5,112	1.7	50,820	16.0	81,325	7.4
Cincinnati, OH	2,898	10.1	16,904	9.4	3,027	25.9	1,128	21.3	106	17.0	245	10.2	136	2.9	367	1.9	6,178	17.8	18,665	10.0
Cleveland, OH	2,961	12.7	17,453	6.0	4,767	22.7	2,370	20.0	722	24.8	743	19.8	128	5.5	500	0.8	8,614	19.2	21,157	8.0
Colorado Springs, CO	4,801	10.0	1,074	8.5	581	20.5	81	---	1,270	19.3	132	18.9	310	5.5	33	---	6,972	12.5	1,329	10.2
Columbus, OH	6,174	11.5	12,044	8.0	3,534	18.6	606	13.7	405	17.5	255	17.6	464	5.6	390	0.8	10,712	13.9	13,356	8.3
Corpus Christi, TX	1,310	11.2	545	12.5	182	17.6	41	---	3,112	22.7	1,167	27.9	81	---	9	---	4,692	19.0	1,762	22.6
Dallas/Garland/ Irving, TX*	9,873	8.5	17,747	7.9	6,397	23.0	2,819	14.5	17,129	17.3	6,359	16.5	1,851	2.3	1,345	1.9	35,648	15.8	28,463	10.0
Denver/Aurora, CO	6,416	7.1	13,921	6.2	1,913	19.5	205	21.5	7,336	18.9	3,147	17.6	570	6.7	663	6.2	16,436	13.9	18,034	8.4
Des Moines, IA	2,536	11.5	3,429	5.1	344	24.7	42	---	399	20.6	166	8.4	168	11.3	116	1.7	3,499	14.1	3,801	5.3
Detroit, MI	1,348	10.4	36,729	5.7	12,769	18.1	3,805	13.6	1,158	15.3	1,511	11.6	209	13.9	2,002	3.0	15,886	17.2	46,980	6.6
El Paso, TX	1,238	8.3	35	---	253	13.8	1	---	11,350	17.5	1,250	22.8	128	4.7	1	---	13,001	15.4	1,292	22.6
Fort Wayne, IN	2,670	11.6	3,681	9.6	734	25.2	15	---	337	19.3	67	---	93	---	29	---	3,844	14.6	3,806	9.6
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	6,658	9.0	8,601	11.4	3,099	21.2	563	16.7	6,339	18.8	2,214	17.3	784	4.6	470	6.0	16,954	14.8	11,909	12.6
Fresno, CA	2,342	9.3	1,913	9.5	753	19.4	87	---	4,880	21.8	4,942	18.6	1,068	17.2	229	9.6	9,134	17.8	7,240	15.8
Grand Rapids, MI	2,044	7.4	9,354	8.6	949	28.9	758	22.3	776	18.4	1,102	17.5	116	12.9	348	5.5	4,126	15.0	13,059	10.6
Greensboro, NC	1,467	5.7	9,730	10.2	1,490	14.4	2,600	20.3	321	14.6	1,993	16.6	138	8.0	226	7.1	3,444	10.5	14,598	12.9
Honolulu, HI	753	4.4	1,497	5.1	127	12.6	277	9.7	372	14.0	1,146	18.3	3,657	6.9	5,713	12.6	4,719	6.8	7,932	11.0
Houston, TX	8,303	6.9	16,853	8.7	9,895	17.5	2,781	14.2	23,880	17.2	9,071	15.7	2,626	2.6	1,470	1.6	44,792	14.5	30,256	11.0
Indianapolis, IN	8,864	10.9	10,642	8.2	4,005	20.8	234	18.4	1,105	15.0	239	13.8	246	1.5	160	1.9	14,247	13.9	11,283	8.4
Jacksonville, FL	6,346	9.7	3,867	10.3	4,107	21.6	449	22.7	511	11.9	210	13.3	436	4.8	106	6.6	11,432	13.9	4,650	11.6
Jersey City, NJ	646	5.1	1,523	4.3	1,330	16.6	237	10.1	1,163	15.6	2,771	11.0	798	1.9	359	0.8	3,969	11.5	4,904	8.2
Kansas City, MO	3,565	8.2	15,956	8.1	2,646	23.4	1,506	20.3	824	17.8	1,379	14.8	240	5.4	554	6.5	7,343	14.7	19,630	9.5
Las Vegas, NV	6,260	8.9	5,756	11.9	1,454	19.5	736	20.5	4,694	15.1	3,626	18.2	1,119	7.3	503	7.0	13,772	12.1	10,814	14.5
Lexington, KY	2,814	8.1	2,813	12.0	580	20.0	120	20.8	208	15.9	45	---	93	---	19	---	3,702	10.2	3,011	12.5
Lincoln, NE	2,952	8.2	232	2.6	117	21.4	0	---	181	14.4	5	---	194	6.7	1	---	3,519	9.0	239	2.5
Los Angeles/LongBeach/ Glendale, CA	14,528	2.8	14,597	4.7	7,962	14.8	5,532	13.9	49,738	14.2	48,017	13.1	6,060	3.7	10,595	2.0	78,653	11.5	78,855	10.0
Louisville, KY	4,540	12.2	6,636	10.1	2,236	22.2	461	21.0	133	12.8	150	16.7	179	3.9	73	---	7,112	15.1	7,325	10.9
Lubbock, TX	1,579	11.7	312	14.1	331	28.4	16	---	1,320	30.1	204	21.1	77	---	2	---	3,320	20.5	535	17.0
Madison, WI	1,978	4.4	2,468	3.9	321	26.8	35	---	331	18.4	67	---	268	11.9	54	---	2,925	9.2	2,633	4.3
Memphis, TN	2,497	10.4	5,318	8.1	8,107	22.7	1,510	21.6	551	17.8	146	11.0	228	6.1	153	2.6	11,390	19.4	7,240	11.0
Miami/Hialeah, FL	1,497	16.5	3,331	8.1	6,044	19.1	2,826	16.9	8,643	9.8	9,443	6.8	216	3.2	270	1.5	16,390	13.8	15,916	8.4
Milwaukee, WI	3,669	8.9	9,613	4.2	5,131	26.1	103	10.7	1,779	20.3	406	17.5	480	16.9	269	2.2	11,150	19.1	10,424	4.7
Minneapolis/St Paul, MN	5,047	6.1	26,539	4.5	2,809	20.9	1,256	12.5	1,602	17.2	1,139	13.0	1,816	19.9	1,490	6.4	11,801	13.5	32,487	5.1
Mobile, AL	1,544	8.5	3,498	12.6	1,872	21.5	983	25.9	59	---	67	---	52	---	55	---	3,527	15.4	4,645	15.8
Montgomery, AL	1,245	8.8	1,314	12.4	2,079	20.2	455	22.0	51	---	20	---	45	---	6	---	3,423	15.8	1,801	14.7
Nashville, TN	4,874	9.7	8,456	10.7	2,742	20.1	713	19.5	820	16.5	361	14.7	339	5.0	156	5.1	8,793	12.8	9,701	11.4
New Orleans, LA	1,169	3.3	7,534	10.7	6,069	23.5	3,639	23.0	169	7.1	652	10.7	167	7.8	314	3.8	7,586	19.6	12,199	14.2
New York/Yonkers, NY	33,013	2.5	9,385	1.6	33,791	12.1	1,988	9.9	41,027	14.1	2,629	10.0	15,222	2.0	843	0.6	123,912	8.9	15,979	4.0
Newark, NJ	456	6.8	14,010	1.8	2,714	19.0	5,043	12.4	1,615	16.8	3,961	10.7	88	---	1,469	1.0	4,918	16.8	24,586	5.4

Table 10 continued

	White, Non-Hispanic				Black, Non-Hispanic				Hispanic				Asian				Total			
	City		Suburbs**		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs	
	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/ Chesapeake, VA	7,722	7.2	5,430	8.4	4,370	18.9	4,216	20.4	592	11.7	262	11.1	539	4.6	239	2.9	13,290	11.2	10,164	13.3
Oakland/Fremont, CA	2,212	3.6	10,781	3.4	2,290	18.0	2,304	13.4	2,841	14.5	7,094	11.9	2,782	3.3	4,905	3.2	10,188	9.8	25,197	6.7
Oklahoma City, OK	4,102	12.5	6,453	11.0	1,480	23.6	547	17.4	1,446	19.6	419	14.1	306	4.2	200	5.0	7,801	16.2	8,419	12.2
Omaha, NE	4,190	8.1	4,478	7.5	1,082	23.7	140	10.0	841	16.6	224	12.9	181	3.9	107	2.8	6,402	11.9	4,987	7.7
Philadelphia, PA	6,687	8.6	35,479	4.2	11,156	21.1	5,842	18.5	2,566	25.1	2,378	19.1	1,274	7.7	1,947	1.8	21,895	17.0	45,925	6.7
Phoenix/Mesa, AZ[3]	16,351	10.2	11,359	7.2	1,410	21.6	615	17.1	17,604	20.1	6,060	19.0	1,226	6.7	362	2.8	37,879	16.4	19,240	11.3
Pittsburgh, PA	2,139	7.6	19,357	6.0	1,554	25.8	1,659	20.4	50	---	162	9.3	135	0.0	316	2.8	3,909	14.6	21,587	7.1
Portland, OR	5,212	7.3	15,674	8.1	696	23.4	291	11.7	1,053	14.6	3,033	15.7	803	6.7	1,345	4.2	7,862	9.7	20,498	9.1
Raleigh, NC	2,454	2.6	8,439	4.6	1,555	13.4	3,063	14.7	768	14.2	1,626	15.4	216	1.4	553	0.5	5,011	7.6	13,747	8.0
Richmond, VA	896	4.8	7,096	5.7	2,007	23.0	2,767	16.5	114	16.7	347	12.1	30	---	354	2.5	3,054	17.2	10,592	8.7
Riverside, CA	1,891	9.3	16,056	9.8	374	15.0	3,807	18.0	3,262	15.3	25,308	16.0	250	3.6	2,289	5.4	5,806	12.8	47,762	13.5
Rochester, NY	1,280	9.4	8,331	5.9	1,828	22.8	315	18.1	617	25.8	274	7.7	108	12.0	274	2.9	3,956	18.3	9,766	8.4
Sacramento, CA	4,138	8.8	8,559	6.2	1,793	17.7	407	12.5	2,992	15.1	2,002	13.6	1,903	12.7	966	3.2	10,911	12.7	12,012	7.4
San Antonio, TX	5,502	7.3	2,448	7.6	1,323	19.7	194	17.0	14,842	20.0	1,862	19.5	358	4.7	72	---	22,160	16.5	4,631	12.8
San Diego, CA	6,175	2.9	11,127	5.9	1,559	16.0	1,075	11.9	8,100	14.5	11,259	13.6	3,043	4.2	1,768	5.7	18,933	9.1	25,404	9.5
San Francisco, CA	2,942	1.1	5,958	1.5	760	18.4	318	13.2	1,890	11.7	3,892	12.2	3,069	2.3	3,001	2.6	8,665	5.4	13,247	5.2
San Jose, CA	3,965	3.4	4,059	1.7	409	7.3	176	8.0	7,162	14.5	2,225	14.3	5,224	2.8	3,943	1.0	16,925	8.0	10,761	4.4
Santa Ana/Anaheim, CA	1,999	6.5	14,495	2.9	206	12.6	410	9.3	12,129	14.0	10,872	11.0	1,298	4.0	5,402	1.7	15,660	12.2	31,362	5.6
Seattle, WA	3,937	2.7	16,975	6.2	930	14.5	990	11.7	736	12.2	2,237	13.2	1,457	4.7	3,134	3.5	7,418	5.8	24,589	6.9
Shreveport, LA	1,138	9.2	1,801	14.0	2,063	25.4	744	22.2	44	---	54	---	38	---	23	---	3,295	19.3	2,846	16.2
Spokane, WA	2,946	11.6	2,031	8.7	82	---	26	---	135	21.5	82	---	103	5.8	73	---	3,409	12.8	2,258	8.6
St. Louis, MO	1,730	8.4	23,372	7.7	3,414	25.9	5,428	20.3	149	15.4	634	10.6	129	3.1	668	2.4	5,434	19.5	30,167	9.9
Stockton, CA	1,387	11.5	2,026	9.0	670	20.9	85	---	2,584	17.8	1,515	14.5	1,060	17.3	243	7.0	5,723	16.5	3,883	11.3
Tacoma, WA	2,297	11.8	4,768	8.8	518	26.8	327	14.1	461	22.8	483	14.5	470	8.7	439	7.1	3,944	15.2	6,233	9.5
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	5,610	8.2	12,882	9.8	3,548	25.3	1,253	20.6	2,220	15.9	2,657	16.9	474	4.6	414	5.1	11,918	14.7	17,290	11.5
Toledo, OH	3,288	10.4	3,101	8.0	1,422	24.2	59	16.9	386	22.3	186	17.7	85	---	59	---	5,201	15.0	3,417	8.6
Tucson, AZ	5,063	9.4	357	11.8	407	20.4	6	---	5,557	18.9	187	20.3	293	6.8	4	---	11,792	14.7	724	16.4
Tulsa, OK	3,836	11.8	4,729	11.9	1,363	23.7	143	21.7	844	18.2	194	13.4	164	6.1	68	---	6,650	15.5	5,739	13.0
Washington, DC	1,463	0.7	36,003	4.5	5,108	18.3	16,157	10.6	876	15.0	9,326	10.7	177	2.8	6,231	2.3	7,666	14.2	67,707	8.6
Wichita, KS	4,491	10.8	2,153	10.2	865	23.9	28	---	953	17.0	103	25.2	343	9.3	13	---	6,739	13.4	2,321	10.8

* 1990 rates and percent changes are available on the internet at www.downstate.edu/healthdata.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies). Where more than one city is listed, they belong to the same MSA. In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

--- Where the number of births is less than 100, the rate is not reported. Use caution in interpreting rates with small numbers.

[2] For 1990, natality data were not available for Plano, which is one of the 100 largest cities and part of the Dallas MSA. To make comparisons, Dallas city and suburban birth data and natality rates exclude Plano for both 1990 and 2000.

[3] For 1990, natality data were not available for Glendale or Scottsdale, which are two of the 100 largest cities and part of the Phoenix MSA. To make comparisons, Phoenix city and suburban birth data and natality rates exclude these cities for both 1990 and 2000.

Source: Natality tabulations based on data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1990 and 2000.

TABLE 11

2000 Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care (1st Trimester) by Race/Ethnicity for the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs*

	White, Non-Hispanic				Black, Non-Hispanic				Hispanic				Asian				Total			
	City		Suburbs**		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs	
	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%
Akron, OH	2,243	90.0	5,005	94.2	1,084	79.9	229	81.0	32	---	27	---	75	---	108	93.5	3,443	86.5	5,379	93.6
Albuquerque, NM	2,875	75.9	1,008	73.1	223	65.5	25	---	4,299	66.0	1,137	64.3	195	76.0	31	---	7,965	69.8	2,580	66.8
Anchorage, AK	2,481	89.5	NA	---	247	85.6	NA	---	370	83.2	NA	---	416	76.7	NA	---	4,122	85.9	NA	---
Atlanta, GA	1,882	96.2	32,643	94.7	5,543	76.5	16,754	87.9	1,511	71.7	7,106	82.4	257	90.6	2,559	91.7	9,466	80.7	60,380	91.3
Augusta, GA	1,308	89.7	2,568	87.5	1,869	77.1	1,093	67.5	85	---	115	70.5	52	---	40	---	3,329	82.4	3,828	81.2
Austin, TX	5,021	92.6	5,449	92.2	1,255	76.9	441	84.8	5,813	65.0	2,815	75.4	696	91.3	238	91.8	12,811	78.4	8,969	86.6
Bakersfield, CA	2,705	86.0	1,283	86.5	572	81.0	83	---	3,622	80.2	2,894	80.1	245	84.4	176	79.2	7,226	82.7	4,453	82.1
Baltimore, MD	2,724	88.0	18,325	94.0	7,083	71.4	4,560	82.8	211	63.4	705	81.0	128	85.2	839	89.0	10,213	75.8	24,568	91.3
Baton Rouge, LA	1,762	92.2	3,364	90.7	2,909	71.0	962	73.9	94	---	72	---	158	86.1	23	---	4,939	79.4	4,434	87.0
Birmingham, AL	1,106	87.2	6,868	91.2	3,265	73.7	1,475	74.9	133	68.9	331	59.9	43	---	106	90.5	4,554	77.1	8,791	87.3
Boston, MA	2,900	92.2	52,240	93.1	2,689	81.3	3,015	78.5	1,751	85.3	5,769	79.0	684	85.3	3,927	84.8	8,080	86.4	65,571	90.7
Buffalo, NY	1,527	79.5	6,545	87.4	1,977	61.1	399	66.5	437	85.3	125	77.0	91	---	182	73.4	4,588	71.2	9,200	87.0
Charlotte, NC	5,197	94.3	9,897	90.1	3,534	82.8	2,060	73.1	1,431	77.9	1,186	59.5	479	84.0	202	84.7	10,671	87.8	13,398	84.7
Chicago, IL	10,656	85.9	49,256	92.0	19,429	70.4	8,670	76.6	18,524	72.6	18,153	72.6	2,128	75.2	5,112	87.4	50,820	74.6	81,325	85.7
Cincinnati, OH	2,898	86.5	16,904	91.5	3,027	66.0	1,128	78.0	106	58.7	245	79.1	136	79.9	367	91.6	6,178	75.9	18,665	90.5
Cleveland, OH	2,961	82.6	17,453	91.7	4,767	75.0	2,370	80.3	722	71.6	743	81.0	128	76.6	500	92.1	8,614	77.4	21,157	90.0
Colorado Springs, CO	4,801	85.7	1,074	82.0	581	75.7	81	---	1,270	72.4	132	75.0	310	84.2	33	---	6,972	82.3	1,329	79.7
Columbus, OH	6,174	87.6	12,044	91.2	3,534	76.7	606	84.2	405	72.8	255	74.6	454	86.9	390	90.1	10,712	83.4	13,356	90.6
Corpus Christi, TX	1,310	87.7	545	88.4	182	83.6	41	---	3,112	79.8	1,167	81.5	81	---	9	---	4,692	82.2	1,762	83.7
Dallas/Garland/ Irving, TX[a]	9,873	85.1	17,747	89.3	6,397	72.0	2,819	79.6	17,129	65.9	6,359	69.3	1,861	85.3	1,345	90.8	35,648	72.6	28,463	84.2
Denver/Aurora, CO	6,416	89.3	13,921	92.8	1,913	74.6	205	83.3	7,336	60.5	3,147	75.4	670	79.2	663	87.2	16,436	74.1	18,034	89.4
Des Moines, IA	2,536	89.3	3,429	94.7	344	77.2	42	---	399	76.1	166	72.7	168	80.2	116	84.3	3,499	86.2	3,801	93.2
Detroit, MI	1,348	81.1	36,729	92.5	12,769	66.6	3,805	79.2	1,158	58.0	1,511	82.4	209	68.3	2,002	90.3	15,886	67.1	46,980	90.8
El Paso, TX	1,238	80.0	35	---	253	74.7	1	---	11,350	60.0	1,250	56.7	128	75.0	1	---	13,001	62.4	1,292	57.5
Fort Wayne, IN	2,670	80.9	3,681	5.8	734	64.9	15	---	337	66.9	67	---	93	---	29	---	3,844	76.4	3,806	79.4
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	6,658	86.4	8,601	86.2	3,099	74.4	563	73.7	6,339	66.9	2,214	66.6	784	82.0	470	77.9	16,954	76.6	11,909	81.6
Fresno, CA	2,342	91.1	1,913	89.2	763	82.4	87	76.2	4,880	83.8	4,942	78.8	1,068	77.6	229	81.4	9,134	84.8	7,240	81.6
Grand Rapids, MI	2,044	79.9	9,354	85.1	949	57.5	758	69.2	776	60.9	1,102	70.4	116	76.7	348	79.7	4,126	70.0	13,059	81.9
Greensboro, NC	1,467	93.8	9,730	92.2	1,490	82.9	2,600	79.3	321	75.0	1,993	72.4	138	87.0	226	77.4	3,444	87.0	14,598	87.0
Honolulu, HI	753	94.6	1,497	94.8	127	90.5	277	92.7	372	90.2	1,146	87.0	3,657	88.2	5,713	86.3	4,719	89.4	7,932	88.4
Houston, TX	8,303	90.0	16,853	88.7	9,895	78.7	2,761	80.5	23,880	76.4	9,071	78.5	2,625	91.2	1,470	92.5	44,792	80.4	30,255	85.0
Indianapolis, IN	8,864	85.6	10,642	88.5	4,005	69.8	234	70.6	1,105	54.6	239	62.4	246	79.0	160	89.4	14,247	78.8	11,283	87.6
Jacksonville, FL	6,346	90.3	3,867	89.8	4,107	74.2	449	74.6	511	89.1	210	87.4	436	86.7	106	89.5	11,432	84.5	4,650	88.2
Jersey City, NJ	646	74.2	1,523	86.4	1,330	66.7	237	76.8	1,163	73.1	2,771	74.8	798	75.3	359	78.8	3,969	71.4	4,904	78.8
Kansas City, MO	3,565	91.1	15,956	92.8	2,646	79.8	1,506	79.2	824	85.6	1,379	78.6	240	83.5	554	88.0	7,343	86.2	19,630	90.6
Las Vegas, NV	6,260	86.4	5,756	79.2	1,454	70.3	736	54.9	4,694	65.0	3,626	45.7	1,119	81.6	503	72.2	13,772	76.8	10,814	65.6
Lexington, KY	2,814	90.9	2,813	86.4	580	78.9	120	68.4	208	52.0	45	---	93	93.4	19	---	3,702	87.0	3,011	85.3
Lincoln, NE	2,952	88.6	232	87.9	117	72.6	0	---	181	81.1	5	---	194	78.9	1	---	3,519	86.9	239	88.3
Los Angeles/LongBeach/ Glendale, CA	14,528	93.7	14,597	93.0	7,962	84.1	5,532	85.9	49,738	84.6	48,017	86.0	6,060	88.9	10,595	91.2	78,653	86.4	78,855	88.1
Louisville, KY	4,540	91.7	6,636	89.9	2,236	83.1	461	76.3	133	77.4	150	64.2	179	93.9	73	---	7,112	88.8	7,325	88.5
Lubbock, TX	1,579	85.2	312	78.9	331	65.3	16	---	1,320	65.5	204	66.7	77	---	2	---	3,320	75.1	535	73.5
Madison, WI	1,978	90.8	2,468	92.5	321	72.3	35	---	331	73.3	67	---	268	79.1	54	---	2,925	85.8	2,633	91.6
Memphis, TN	2,497	85.4	5,318	91.5	8,107	67.5	1,610	73.2	551	42.8	145	77.3	228	78.3	153	87.5	11,390	70.5	7,240	87.1
Miami/Hialeah, FL	1,497	87.1	3,331	92.5	6,044	77.3	2,826	79.5	8,643	86.5	9,443	91.8	216	85.1	270	94.4	16,390	83.2	15,916	89.8
Milwaukee, WI	3,669	87.5	9,613	94.4	5,131	69.4	103	77.7	1,779	68.3	406	85.5	480	66.3	269	92.1	11,150	75.0	10,424	93.8
Minneapolis/St Paul, MN	5,047	87.0	26,539	90.1	2,809	65.8	1,256	71.7	1,602	60.5	1,139	70.6	1,516	54.7	1,490	81.1	11,801	73.5	32,487	88.5
Mobile, AL	1,544	89.6	3,498	88.6	1,872	71.6	983	69.3	59	---	67	---	52	---	55	---	3,527	79.9	4,645	83.8
Montgomery, AL	1,245	92.7	1,314	90.8	2,079	74.3	455	71.2	51	---	20	---	45	---	6	---	3,423	81.2	1,801	85.7
Nashville, TN	4,874	90.7	8,456	91.6	2,742	82.8	713	78.7	820	56.5	361	64.9	339	86.9	156	83.7	8,793	84.9	9,701	89.5
New Orleans, LA	1,169	94.4	7,534	92.3	6,069	76.7	3,639	75.4	169	81.1	652	87.1	167	82.5	314	87.9	7,586	79.7	12,199	86.9
New York/Yonkers, NY	33,013	85.0	9,385	91.1	33,791	71.2	1,988	75.6	41,027	72.5	2,629	71.7	15,222	73.2	843	84.0	123,912	75.6	15,979	83.8
Newark, NJ	456	70.6	14,010	92.8	2,714	50.3	5,043	64.9	1,615	62.0	3,961	71.0	88	65.4	1,469	85.7	4,918	56.1	24,586	83.3

Table 11 continued

	White, Non-Hispanic				Black, Non-Hispanic				Hispanic				Asian				Total			
	City		Suburbs**		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs		City		Suburbs	
	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%	No. births	%
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/ Chesapeake, VA	7,722	90.2	5,430	90.6	4,370	77.7	4,216	75.0	592	83.2	262	78.2	539	85.2	239	84.9	13,290	85.5	10,164	83.7
Oakland/Fremont, CA	2,212	93.5	10,781	93.9	2,290	88.9	2,304	87.2	2,841	88.7	7,094	83.9	2,782	89.2	4,905	90.6	10,188	90.0	25,197	89.8
Oklahoma City, OK	4,102	83.2	6,453	88.9	1,480	75.1	547	79.3	1,446	63.4	419	80.9	306	83.3	200	85.2	7,801	78.4	8,419	86.9
Omaha, NE	4,190	85.6	4,478	89.1	1,082	66.4	140	79.1	841	62.9	224	71.3	181	77.9	107	88.7	6,402	78.8	4,987	88.0
Philadelphia, PA	6,687	84.8	35,479	90.2	11,156	70.0	5,842	67.7	2,566	72.8	2,378	67.0	1,274	73.1	1,947	81.8	21,895	75.1	45,925	85.8
Phoenix/Mesa, AZ[b]	16,351	88.2	11,359	91.8	1,410	70.7	615	82.2	17,604	61.5	6,060	72.5	1,226	85.4	362	90.2	37,879	71.6	19,240	85.1
Pittsburgh, PA	2,139	91.1	19,357	92.5	1,554	80.3	1,659	83.2	50	---	162	85.1	135	94.0	316	89.9	3,909	86.9	21,587	91.7
Portland, OR	5,212	84.2	15,674	87.1	696	77.3	291	73.4	1,053	65.9	3,033	74.4	803	76.4	1,345	87.9	7,862	80.1	20,498	85.0
Raleigh, NC	2,454	93.2	8,439	93.4	1,555	72.1	3,063	77.9	768	54.5	1,626	69.9	216	88.0	553	94.2	5,011	80.4	13,747	87.3
Richmond, VA	896	89.0	7,096	92.2	2,007	68.3	2,767	80.0	114	52.6	347	70.0	30	---	354	87.9	3,054	74.0	10,592	88.1
Riverside, CA	1,891	87.4	16,056	84.6	374	82.5	3,807	77.5	3,262	81.2	25,308	76.3	250	82.5	2,289	84.3	5,806	83.3	47,762	79.5
Rochester, NY	1,280	82.0	8,331	89.4	1,828	65.2	315	72.9	617	70.3	274	82.2	108	70.7	274	81.4	3,956	72.4	9,766	88.3
Sacramento, CA	4,138	82.2	8,559	88.4	1,793	75.6	407	80.6	2,992	73.6	2,002	73.6	1,903	68.8	966	84.7	10,911	76.3	12,012	85.3
San Antonio, TX	5,502	92.5	2,448	91.4	1,323	81.2	194	86.3	14,842	82.6	1,862	79.7	358	92.0	72	---	22,160	85.1	4,631	86.5
San Diego, CA	6,175	94.0	11,127	89.7	1,559	80.2	1,075	78.8	8,100	77.1	11,259	74.9	3,043	87.0	1,768	85.9	18,933	84.4	25,404	82.3
San Francisco, CA	2,942	93.6	5,958	92.6	760	73.1	318	80.5	1,890	77.9	3,892	78.5	3,069	89.8	3,001	86.4	8,665	87.0	13,247	86.7
San Jose, CA	3,965	92.9	4,059	94.3	409	83.3	176	81.3	7,162	78.5	2,225	82.6	5,224	86.3	3,943	92.4	16,925	84.5	10,761	90.9
Santa Ana/Anaheim, CA	1,999	90.5	14,495	94.9	206	85.4	410	85.6	12,129	83.0	10,872	84.5	1,298	88.1	5,402	91.5	15,660	84.5	31,362	90.6
Seattle, WA	3,937	91.4	16,975	90.1	930	71.9	990	79.6	736	76.2	2,237	77.6	1,457	78.2	3,134	86.5	7,418	84.8	24,589	87.9
Shreveport, LA	1,138	92.0	1,801	90.9	2,063	67.5	744	75.3	44	---	64	---	38	---	23	---	3,295	76.6	2,646	86.5
Spokane, WA	2,946	89.1	2,031	91.3	82	---	26	---	135	91.7	82	---	103	73.7	73	---	3,409	88.1	2,258	90.8
St. Louis, MO	1,730	91.5	23,372	92.6	3,414	76.4	5,428	74.9	149	91.0	634	82.9	129	93.9	668	94.0	5,434	82.0	30,167	89.3
Stockton, CA	1,387	76.0	2,026	83.4	670	63.8	85	---	2,584	65.4	1,515	65.5	1,060	59.1	243	69.8	5,723	66.6	3,883	75.2
Tacoma, WA	2,297	77.2	4,768	82.4	518	68.4	327	79.2	461	70.6	483	74.2	470	68.0	439	74.3	3,944	73.7	6,233	80.7
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	5,610	90.1	12,882	90.3	3,548	76.0	1,253	79.9	2,220	84.4	2,657	78.5	474	88.1	414	87.8	11,918	84.7	17,290	87.6
Toledo, OH	3,288	92.2	3,101	93.7	1,422	77.8	59	81.4	386	79.9	186	79.0	85	---	59	---	5,201	87.4	3,417	92.6
Tucson, AZ	5,063	78.1	357	75.6	407	65.8	6	---	5,557	67.4	187	70.1	293	76.6	4	---	11,792	72.0	724	70.2
Tulsa, OK	3,836	78.3	4,729	81.9	1,363	61.8	143	67.4	844	60.3	194	69.0	164	78.1	68	---	6,650	71.7	5,739	79.9
Washington, DC	1,463	90.4	36,003	91.6	5,108	70.3	16,157	79.6	876	76.0	9,326	75.5	177	80.3	6,231	87.2	7,666	75.3	67,707	86.1
Wichita, KS	4,491	91.4	2,153	90.6	865	81.6	28	---	953	75.1	103	67.3	343	88.2	13	---	6,739	87.6	2,321	89.3

* 1990 rates and percent changes are available on the internet at www.downstate.edu/healthdata.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies). Where more than one city is listed, they belong to the same MSA. In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

--- Where the number of births is less than 100, the rate is not reported. Use caution in interpreting rates with small numbers.

[a] For 1990, natality data were not available for Plano, which is one of the 100 largest cities and part of the Dallas MSA. To make comparisons, Dallas city and suburban birth data and natality rates exclude Plano for both 1990 and 2000.

[b] For 1990, natality data were not available for Glendale or Scottsdale, which are two of the 100 largest cities and part of the Phoenix MSA. To make comparisons, Phoenix city and suburban birth data and natality rates exclude these cities for both 1990 and 2000.

Source: Natality tabulations based on data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1990 and 2000.

TABLE 12

2000 Metropolitan Tuberculosis Rates per 100,000 population, by Race/Ethnicity and Foreign-Born Status*

	White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian		Foreign-born		Total	
Metropolitan Area**	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Akron, OH	9	1.5	5	6.4	1	17.0	1	10.5	4	19.3	16	2.3
Albuquerque, NM	1	0.3	1	5.8	2	0.7	0	0.0	1	1.8	6	0.8
Anchorage, AK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Atlanta, GA	47	1.9	254	21.4	44	16.4	53	37.6	117	27.7	403	9.8
Augusta, GA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Austin, TX	14	1.8	17	17.2	37	11.3	13	28.3	31	20.3	81	6.5
Bakersfield, CA	6	1.8	4	10.2	22	8.7	15	65.0	27	24.1	49	7.4
Baltimore, MD	29	1.7	66	9.4	9	17.5	15	20.7	27	18.5	119	4.7
Baton Rouge, LA	11	2.8	4	2.1	0	0.0	6	63.3	6	33.8	22	3.6
Birmingham, AL	23	3.7	51	18.4	3	18.1	3	36.5	7	33.5	80	8.7
Boston, MA	73	1.6	74	25.5	39	11.1	89	38.0	207	28.7	276	5.0
Buffalo, NY	8	0.8	8	5.8	1	2.9	3	18.8	5	9.7	20	1.7
Charlotte, NC	23	2.1	54	17.5	19	24.6	8	27.0	33	33.1	104	6.9
Chicago, IL	107	2.2	273	17.5	139	9.8	127	32.4	238	16.7	657	7.9
Cincinnati, OH	22	1.6	20	9.3	0	0.0	2	9.6	7	16.6	44	2.7
Cleveland, OH	32	1.9	61	14.6	4	5.3	11	33.6	23	20.1	108	4.8
Colorado Springs, CO	3	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.7	3	19.1	5	15.0	7	1.4
Columbus, OH	21	1.7	50	23.7	9	32.0	5	12.9	54	75.6	85	5.5
Corpus Christi, TX	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dallas, TX	36	1.8	81	15.3	78	9.6	31	21.2	102	6.6	229	6.5
Denver, CO	13	0.9	12	10.2	23	5.8	12	17.7	39	16.7	63	3.0
Des Moines, IA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Detroit, MI	53	1.7	115	11.2	4	3.1	21	19.3	40	11.9	194	4.4
El Paso, TX	2	1.7	1	5.2	53	10.0	0	0.0	33	17.7	56	8.2
Fort Wayne, IN	7	1.6	3	7.8	1	6.0	1	18.0	3	20.2	12	2.4
Fort Worth, TX	25	2.2	27	14.2	32	10.3	15	26.0	49	25.3	101	5.9
Fresno, CA	16	4.2	8	17.1	54	13.3	23	34.1	64	33.1	105	11.4
Grand Rapids, MI	11	1.2	7	8.7	10	14.5	5	27.7	24	42.8	33	3.0
Greensboro, NC	11	1.2	16	6.3	7	11.3	7	39.3	17	23.8	41	3.3
Honolulu, HI	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	107	20.3	84	49.9	108	12.3
Houston, TX	72	3.7	151	20.8	145	11.6	64	28.6	168	19.7	432	10.3
Indianapolis, IN	14	1.1	23	10.2	6	14.0	5	23.3	13	23.9	48	3.0
Jacksonville, FL	35	4.5	74	31.1	3	7.1	13	47.1	20	33.6	125	11.4
Jersey City, NJ	8	3.6	15	19.8	29	12.0	33	57.3	70	29.8	85	14.0
Kansas City, MO	17	1.2	34	14.8	10	10.8	11	34.2	25	31.0	73	4.1
Las Vegas, NV	24	2.4	15	11.7	24	7.5	21	24.6	45	17.4	88	5.6
Lexington, KY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lincoln, NE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Los Angeles, CA	110	3.6	145	15.7	513	12.1	372	31.6	832	24.1	1140	12.0
Louisville, KY	20	2.4	12	8.3	1	6.1	3	25.0	4	14.3	36	3.5
Lubbock, TX	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Madison, WI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Memphis, TN	15	2.5	69	14.0	2	7.3	5	29.7	9	23.9	92	8.1
Miami/Hialeah, FL	32	6.8	153	35.2	88	6.8	7	20.9	177	15.4	280	12.4
Milwaukee, WI	9	0.8	22	9.3	3	3.2	12	36.7	22	27.0	46	3.1
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	11	0.4	79	47.6	18	18.2	26	20.2	115	54.7	137	4.6
Mobile, AL	9	2.4	20	13.5	0	0.0	2	30.3	2	16.5	31	5.7
Montgomery, AL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nashville, TN	39	4.0	44	22.8	5	12.5	3	13.8	21	36.4	96	7.8
New Orleans, LA	40	5.4	81	16.2	7	12.0	13	43.6	15	23.4	142	10.6
New York, NY	148	4.0	513	23.8	394	16.8	369	43.0	851	27.1	1427	15.3
Newark, NJ	29	2.4	97	21.7	40	14.8	28	33.2	97	25.1	194	9.5
Norfolk, VA	11	1.1	23	4.7	3	6.1	20	42.3	23	32.7	57	3.6
Oakland, CA	31	2.6	72	23.3	43	9.7	162	38.3	206	35.9	309	12.9
Oklahoma City, OK	28	3.5	13	11.1	7	9.6	13	44.5	19	30.7	64	5.9
Omaha, NE	0	0.0	8	13.1	3	7.6	1	8.3	9	26.2	12	1.7
Orange County, CA*	21	1.4	5	10.6	85	9.7	135	33.4	204	24.0	246	8.6
Philadelphia, PA	40	1.1	120	11.7	20	7.7	76	42.6	102	28.5	263	5.2
Phoenix, AZ	26	1.2	13	10.8	98	12.0	22	29.4	110	24.0	172	5.3
Pittsburgh, PA	22	1.0	11	5.7	0	0.0	5	18.0	8	12.8	38	1.6
Portland, OR	27	1.7	12	21.7	18	12.6	26	26.1	58	27.9	83	4.3
Raleigh, NC	15	1.9	51	18.8	13	17.9	5	13.9	26	23.9	84	7.1
Richmond, VA	3	0.5	6	2.0	0	0.0	7	32.2	8	17.8	16	1.6
Riverside, CA	35	2.2	15	5.9	91	7.4	34	22.7	101	16.5	175	5.4

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Table 12 continued

Metropolitan Area**	White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian		Foreign-born		Total	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Rochester, NY	12	1.3	17	15.1	5	10.5	5	23.8	15	23.9	40	3.6
Sacramento, CA	29	2.7	13	10.1	10	4.3	72	45.2	80	35.4	126	7.7
St. Louis, MO	34	1.7	54	11.2	5	12.5	14	34.8	27	33.2	107	4.1
San Antonio, TX	20	3.2	5	4.8	64	7.8	10	38.8	40	24.7	99	6.2
San Diego, CA	28	1.8	24	14.6	142	18.9	102	37.5	221	36.5	296	10.5
San Francisco, CA	24	2.7	11	11.6	36	12.3	154	37.3	187	33.7	227	13.1
San Jose, CA	9	1.2	3	6.2	36	8.9	187	42.3	221	38.6	235	14.0
Seattle, WA	29	1.6	36	31.8	14	11.1	66	26.6	114	34.3	148	6.1
Shreveport, LA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spokane, WA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stockton, CA	9	3.3	6	15.8	22	12.8	35	52.4	43	39.2	72	12.8
Tacoma, WA	8	1.5	5	9.6	4	10.4	17	37.4	18	31.8	34	4.9
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	47	2.6	58	24.0	10	4.0	12	24.7	23	9.8	127	5.3
Toledo, OH	3	0.6	4	5.0	1	3.7	1	13.3	2	11.1	9	1.5
Tucson, AZ	3	0.6	2	7.7	12	4.8	3	15.8	12	12.0	23	2.7
Tulsa, OK	10	1.6	7	9.6	0	0.0	2	18.3	2	6.0	24	3.0
Washington, DC	46	1.6	163	12.7	67	15.5	108	31.4	267	32.1	385	7.8
Wichita, KS	9	2.1	4	9.1	5	12.4	11	66.7	18	56.1	29	5.3

* 1996 rates and percent changes are available on the internet at www.downstate.edu/healthdata.

** Tuberculosis by race/ethnicity is available for metropolitan areas (MSAs) with populations of 500,000 or more. Use caution in interpreting rates for which the number of cases is small.

" Orange county is the name of the MSA for Santa Ana/Anaheim, CA.

---The CDC did not report data for this metropolitan area.

Source: Calculations based on 2000 data from the Centers for Disease Control, National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, and 2000 population data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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[5]Rates for cities and suburbs are available on our website at www.downstate.edu/healthdata.

[6]Rates for cities and suburbs are available on our website.

[7]The more current figures from the annual Current Population Survey show that the 1999 poverty rate was 11.8 percent, the 2000 poverty rate was 11.3 percent, matching a record low achieved in 1973, while the 2001 rate has inched back up to 11.7 percent. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2001 Income and Poverty Statistics* (24 September 2002). <www.policyalmanac.org/social_welfare/archive/poverty_statistics2001.shtml>

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